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The Business Trend Since 1921

An Address by Dr. Julius Klein, Director Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Before the Associated Business Paper Editors.

AMERICAN business is justly proud of the fact that it has left as monuments of its progress since 1921 a long succession of junk heaps of discarded processes, antiquated ideas, and obsolete policies. There have been, it is true, some tragic instances of those who have clung too long to revered and once profitable practices and have consequently seen the march of progress roll far ahead of them. We still hear suggestions and hopes of reverting to the old-time methods and restoring "pre-war normalcy," but it is being more and more widely appreciated that such retrogression would be about as simple as an attempt to return to the middle ages—and just about as profitable.

There can be no doubt that our recent commercial progress and present momentum has been due largely to the disposal of the incumbrances which were discarded along the way as business has climbed out of the post-war pit. Not the least among these abandoned "antiques" have been the old devotion to excessive business secrecy, the fear of losing some small temporary advantage by adopting the "new fangled notions" of simplified practice. The suspicion that statistics and efficiency programs are "academic" and the contempt for associated effort.

But by this endorsement of the abandonment of time-worn incumbrances, I would not for a moment imply that all consideration of the past is futile. In fact, our business community is deserving of ample credit for its increasing interest in retrospection. The best evidence of this is the prevalence of the study of trends and curves of the trade experiences of recent years. Your forward-looking business man is no longer ashamed of being caught in the act of an occasional backward glimpse—not longingly, but with inquisitive intelligence. He is no longer operating simply from day to day, and from "hunch to hunch." Index numbers and carefully plotted charts are no longer academic mysteries to him; he strides fearlessly through the labyrinths of statistical tables that are spread across his path by alert editors, uplifting bank vice-presidents, and zealous government experts. He knows where he is going and he is on his way, partly because he knows whence he came—and how. And so it would seem that a backward glance down the

slope which we have been ascending might be profitable at this time, since we have reached a plateau after the long upward pull and are getting our breath, so to speak, for further intensive efforts.

The curves for the majority of business indicators have traced an encouraging upward path since 1921. There have been no serious downward dips in spite of frequent prophecies, especially during the last three years, that we were on the edge of another much feared chasm. Now this sounds like the steady progress of sustained prosperity and indeed it has been that, even though the number of commercial failures in 1926 exceeded those of 1921 by nearly ten per cent. Using 1919 as a basic one hundred, the production index for manufacturing in 1921 was 81 and by 1926 it had risen to 128; for minerals it was 93 in 1921 and 142 in 1926; for railroad ton mileage it was 87 in 1921 and 123 in 1926; for department store sales it was 110 in 1921 and 136 in 1926; and for mail-order-house sales it was 72 in 1921 and 123 in 1926.

One factor in this remarkable record should be borne in mind: A business is not necessarily a prosperous one, at least for the employer, owner, and those dependent upon them in financial and other interested circles. High gross receipts and high profits are not always synonymous.

A leading line in the machinery industry recently showed a net turnover amounting to fourteen million dollars a year but a check-up of the ten companies in that line indicated total profits of only \$130,000. The wage earners in this industry and the tradesmen supplying their wants were naturally prosperous but evidently so far as its stockholders were concerned the industry was really "much ado about nothing."

As long as the ultimate purpose of business is profit, just so long is it necessary to be certain that the rumble of the busy machinery is not due to slack belts and loose cogs and that its operation yields something more than noise.

I ventured the opinion sometime ago that in several of our older industrial establishments there are still too many "Aunt Sarahs." She

was the good lady, you will recall, who inherited a shoe factory and insisted that the plant continue to turn out high button shoes because "Uncle Ezra" had made it pay with that line in the seventies. Nearly forty-four per cent of the machinery in one important industrial group is more than ten years old, which in these days of strenuous competition and constant change threatens to get pretty close to the border line of industrial senility.

Modern business, and especially American business, was never more dynamic and volatile than it is today. Deductions based upon its position last year are by no means necessarily valid now. With such a constantly changing front, it is doubly important that our strategy should be based upon a most effective intelligence service. One of the outstanding reasons for such successes as have been achieved during the past six years by American industry and commerce is the highly effective contact which has been maintained with this front, the constant check that has been kept upon the operations of those persistent "foes," waste and inefficiency, by the vigilant services of our trade papers, and trade associations and the improvement in governmental fact-finding agencies.

It may be interesting, as well as profitable, to review briefly some of the episodes that have marked the shifts in this changing front during the past six years. In the first place, it is evident that some of the lessons of mass production are being applied with increasing intensity to mass distribution. The chain store system has notably expanded, as, for example, in foodstuffs and shoes. In the latter line it is estimated that only forty per cent of the retailing is now dependent upon jobbers, the remainder having displaced the services of these middle men as the result of mass retail selling by producers. Incidentally, the trade has been vitally affected by the transformations that have been going on in our everyday habits as the result of the increased use of automobiles, and footwear in general is therefore notably lighter with a wider range of fancier styles than hitherto.

This factor of the greater spread

of the automobile has also reacted upon the trade in farm equipment, which since 1921 has very noticeably gravitated toward more tractors and better farming machinery in general.

With reference to post-war style changes, the textile industry has, of course, felt this element to an unusual degree, as is evidenced by the growth of rayon production in this country from 1,566,000 pounds in 1913 to nearly sixty-six million pounds last year. This has by no means involved the elimination of the silk trade; our silk imports have increased from about twenty-six million pounds in 1913 to over sixty-six millions last year. It has been, of course, the cotton goods trade which has felt this shift particularly, but even in that line there has been many plants, which under the direction of alert executives have readjusted their output so as to capitalize new industrial uses for their wares instead of relying solely on the apparel trade. In fact, the experience of this trade since 1921 illustrates to a peculiar degree the absolute indispensability of intimate familiarity on the part of the manufacturer with the shifting needs of his ultimate market. The autopsies and clinics that have been held over casualties in this trade have revealed all too frequently as the cause of their disasters an entire lack of effective intelligence service on market changes and consequently total unfamiliarity with the almost kaleidoscopic changes in the requirements of the consumers of these lines.

The electrical industry has, of course, afforded another illustration of striking changes since the war. The great increases in combustion engines both for transportation and industrial uses has stimulated the electrical industry to much keener efforts toward better merchandising, one notable feature of which has been a remarkable development in aggressive advertising with evidently satisfactory results. Likewise the development of certain new lines such as electrical refrigeration, which was almost unknown on a commercial scale six years ago, has served as a further stabilizer of the industry. Incidentally, in this field of electrical development our telephone wire mileage has increased from about eighteen million in 1915 to approximately fifty-one million in 1926, to say nothing of such

fantastic, "de luxe" flourishes as the opening of the trans-Atlantic telephone service. These figures alone indicate the astounding advance that has been made in the facilities for speeding up business; time is money and the telephone industry has done its part during these recent years in making a vital contribution toward the saving of invaluable hours and days in commercial negotiations.

The lumber trade likewise has felt the pressure of competing substitutes such as fibre and various metals, and has answered this drive through more intensive efforts on the part of its trade associations and in the highly commendable activities of the National Committee on wood utilization.

Certainly one gratifying feature of our industrial history during these past few years has been the willingness on the part of its leaders to take anything for granted. One good example of this is the toy industry, which has by no means assumed that the exclusive habitat of Santa Claus is the North Pole, Nuremberg, or some other remote foreign point. Our production of toys in 1925 exceeded seventy-five million dollars in value which was approximately twice that of Germany, our nearest rival in this industry. A striking feature of this development has been the introduction of entirely new wideas, styles, and types, particularly in mechanical toys and more life-like dolls.

An outstanding example of an industrial change of truly dramatic quality during these eventful years has been the motion picture industry, which has not the remotest resemblance to its status in pre-war days. The post-war era has entirely revolutionized its practices and technique, to say nothing of the vast capital investment, which runs in excess of one and a half billions in the picture theaters alone, and this sum will be increased during the coming year by more than three hundred million. It is no wonder that with its enormous mass production and outlet the American industry has been able to dominate seventy-five per cent of the world's commerce in this potent trade-promotive element. Incidentally, thirty per cent of the revenues of the American distributors now come from their foreign operations.

A conspicuous post-war development has also been evident in waterways transportation, as is evidenced by the expansion of the Federal barge line operations on the Mississippi and Warrior rivers and the active interest in improvements throughout the central valley and for a deep waterway from the Lakes to the northern Atlantic.

Turning to foreign trade, it will be recalled that there were widespread prophecies immediately after the War that we would soon be overwhelmed in every one of our overseas markets under an avalanche of returning European competition. The experience of these years has completely belied such gloomy forecasts. Even at the bottom of the pit in the year 1922, our exports were greater than before the War both in value and volume,

having averaged about \$2,430,000,000 a year during 1910-14 and exceeding \$3,830,000,000 in 1922. Our exporters have certainly climbed with surprising speed, having increased their overseas sales by more than one billion dollars during the past five years, and this in the face of most harrassing competition in the shape of depreciated European currency and labor costs, wholesale export subsidizing by competitor governments, and serious demoralization in many otherwise attractive markets through depressions in their home industries, such as sugar in Cuba, coffee in Brazil, cereals in various parts of the south temperate zone, and distributed politico-economic conditions in many European and northern Latin-American areas.

Those commodities, whose success in export is most dependent upon efficiency in production and salesmanship, namely fabricated wares, have shown extraordinary expansion. Our exports of finished manufactures last year were more than sixty per cent greater in value than in 1922, which with falling export prices has meant an even greater quantitative gain. In fact, our exports of finished manufactures are now nearly three times as great as the annual average during 1910-14, which even after allowing for changing price levels, leaves a margin of considerably more than double in volume.

It might be of interest to review the part which the Department of Commerce has had in keeping industry and trade advised of the constantly changing situations which were reacting upon their positions. Obviously the chief problem, when we found ourselves at the bottom of the 1921 pit was the disposal of the incumbrances of wasteful production practices, unemployed workers, inefficient operations, inadequate information as to markets, and innumerable other hindrances. The Unemployment Conference of 1921 under the chairmanship of Secretary Hoover developed a definite program of staggered, off-season undertakings in public works, which contributed materially toward the gradual elimination of some two million unemployed during the following twelve months. Incidentally this method has since been applied in several foreign countries with almost equally gratifying results.

Simultaneously, investigations of engineering committees on efficiency in production revealed a startlingly high percentage of sheer waste, the net total of which was estimated to be not less than six billion dollars in our manufacturing industry, and probably much more. With this definite objective in mind, a comprehensive campaign for waste elimination was launched through hundreds of collaborating trade associations and trade reports. The department has maintained contact with this situation through more than seventy advisory committees which have been functioning as boards of strategy upon the problems of their respective trades in this campaign.

This machinery, which has been

quietly and altogether voluntarily but effectively collaborating with the Department has insured a unit of method and action throughout industry and trade which has been widely commented upon by visiting foreign industrialists, governmental observers, and others, who have come to study the economic recovery of this country since 1921.

As one phase of this collaboration, there were set up, with the advice and continued patronage of the respective industries, a series of commodity divisions in one unit of the Department, and through these agencies the trade promotive work of the organization has been given a direct and continuous relationship with industry, which has been largely responsible for innumerable waste elimination devices in the progression of our commerce both foreign and domestic.

The files of the Department contain voluntary indications from industry which show that each year the value of the actual results achieved by these trade promotive services, not simply in new business but also in the prevention of wasteful effort, exceeds many times the entire appropriation of the Department. In fact, for this year, the compilation of these dollars-and-cents results will probably fall not far short of fifteen times the amount expended by the Department in all of its services. And this represents, of course, only one small phase of the Department's work.

In this connection, tribute should certainly be paid to Congress for the uninterrupted encouragement which it has given to this work both in appropriations and necessary legislation. This support has been most carefully allocated after scrupulous investigation on the part of the appropriations committee, and complete preliminary surveys by the Budget Bureau. The practice of maintaining approximately the same personnel in the Congressional committees in charge of this work continuously since 1921 has been an invaluable factor in developing an intimate first-hand acquaintance with the Department's activities on the part of Congress. As one illustration of this collaboration and of the appraisal by Congress of the work of the Department as a contributor toward greater business results and consequently larger government revenues, I may mention the appropriations of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which have risen steadily from about \$900,000 in 1920 to four million dollars at present.

Thanks to this more than four-fold expansion, coupled with an increasingly economical and efficient operation, the Bureau is now rendering 9,500 services to inquiring business men every day as against about seven hundred a day early in 1921.

These services are intended to enable the trader, whether he is operating abroad or at home, to proceed confidently and securely by reason of his possession of precise data as to marketing practices, economical distribution methods, buying power, and other essential elements. In the foreign field, persis-

tent efforts have been made to discourage unpromising trade activities, injudicious financing, dubious procedure in legal and customs house matters, and irresponsible agency connections. The files of the Bureau contain on some 300,000 potential foreign agents for American exporters and upon several hundred desirable foreign legal connections, which according to frequent testimony have been responsible for substantial savings to our overseas trading operations. A conspicuous feature of the Bureau's work has been a campaign for the elimination of waste and carelessness in the protection of American patents and trade-marks abroad, in compliance with the requirements of foreign tariff administration, and consular regulations.

The domestic commerce work of the organization is of more recent origin, but it has already developed a wide field of usefulness through its studies of retail merchandising, its analysis of marketing conditions and buying power in different areas of the United States through its market surveys, two of which, those on New England and the South-eastern States, are now in press. These are really attempts to appraise the potentialities of certain markets with a view toward laying a complete statistical ground-work for more intelligent selling in those territories.

Another approach to the same problem has been through a series of commodity trade studies such as the "Wholesale Grocers' Atlas." This recent publication constitutes the first effort made by any agency, governmental or private, to plot out geographically the precise machinery for the distribution of a major group of commodities, and in the opinion of a prominent executive of this particular trade, the document in question has saved the wholesale distributors in this line not less than five million dollars through the elimination of wasteful duplication of sales effort; the preparation of this study cost the taxpayers approximately eight thousand dollars. Similar work has been undertaken in paints, varnishes, and electrical lines, and more are now in contemplation for other commodities.

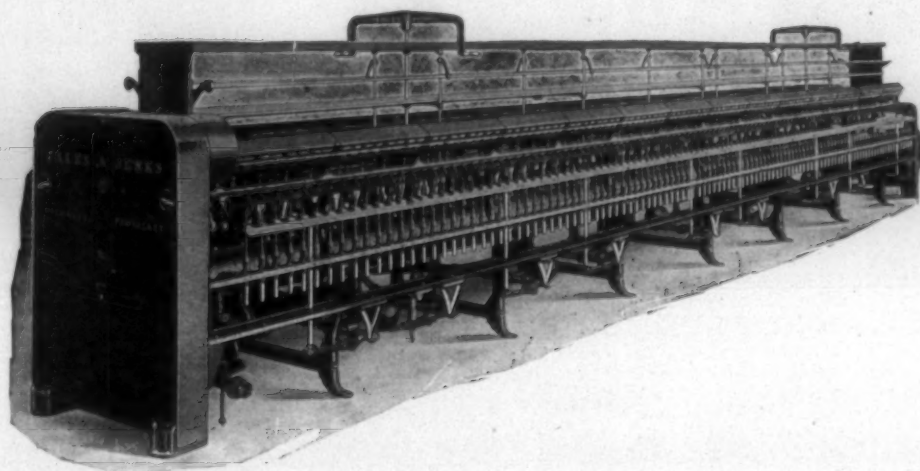
The Department has been assaulting the problem of waste elimination in many other directions, two familiar illustrations of which might be cited:

The simplified practice unit is engaged in interesting firms in the merits of weeding out the least necessary varieties, dimensions and grades. Actual problems are approached only with the request and co-operation of industries and commercial bodies, and adoption of ideas is voluntary. Since the service was established in 1921, simplified practice recommendations have been developed and accepted by manufacturers, distributors and users for some seventy-five commodities.

Again take the question of housing and construction. A sustained high rate of construction activity has featured the past five years, with annual programs amounting to six and seven billion dollars, of

(Continued on Page 34)

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The Pioneer builders of the first spinning frames some 85 years ago

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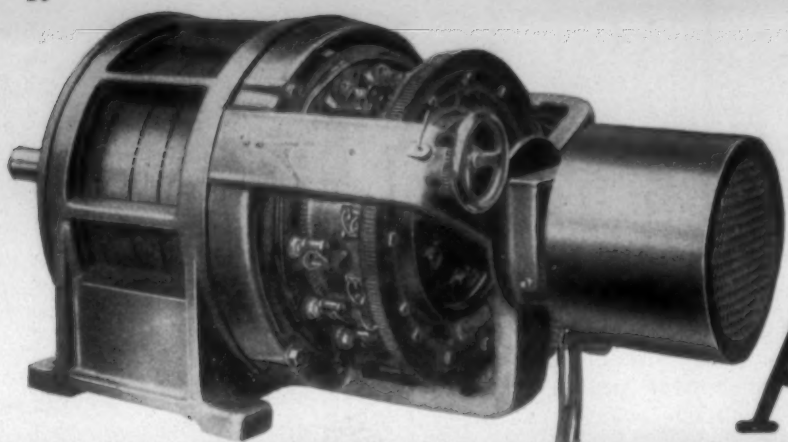
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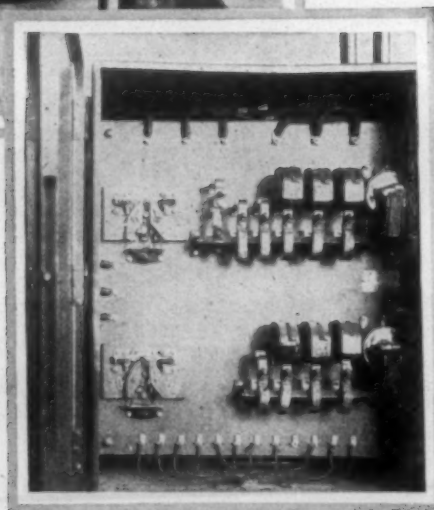
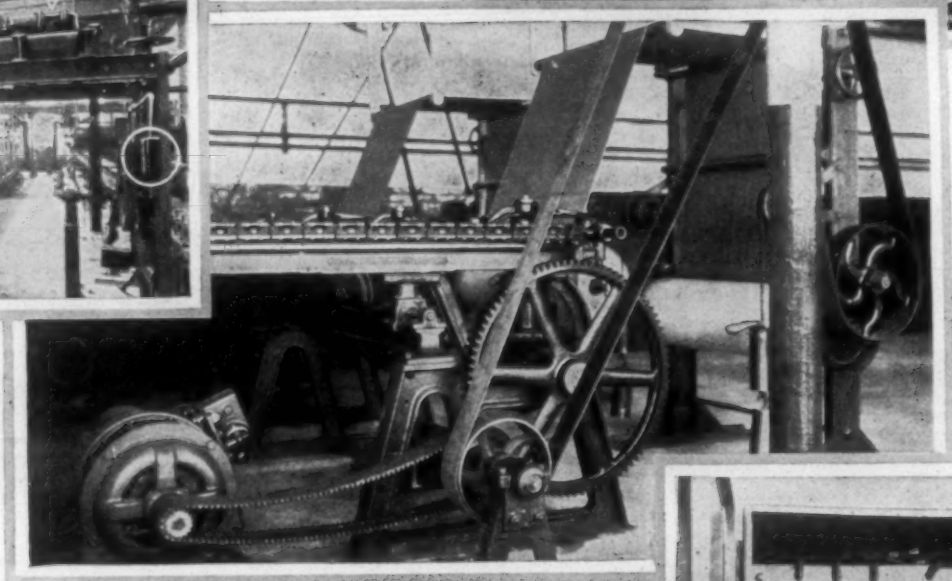
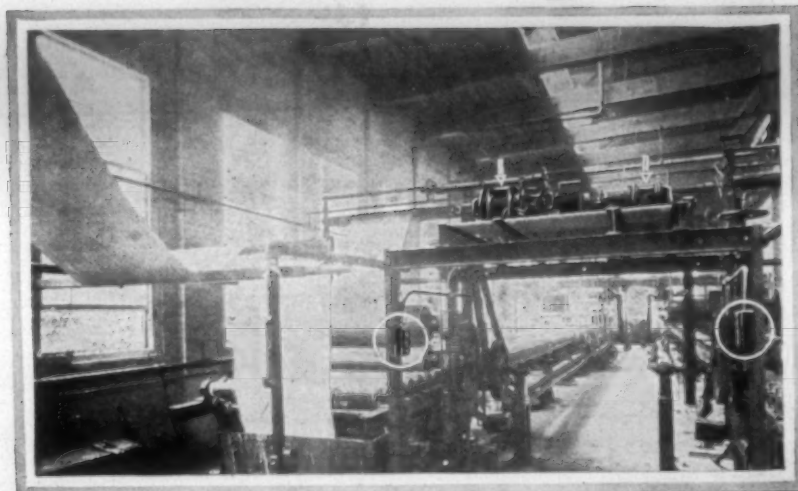
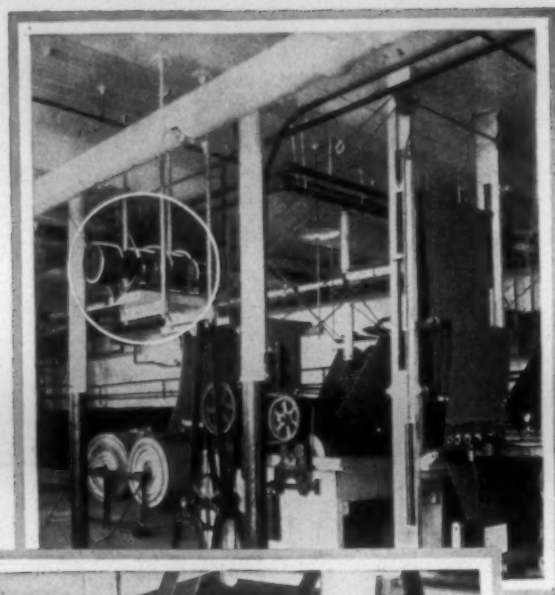
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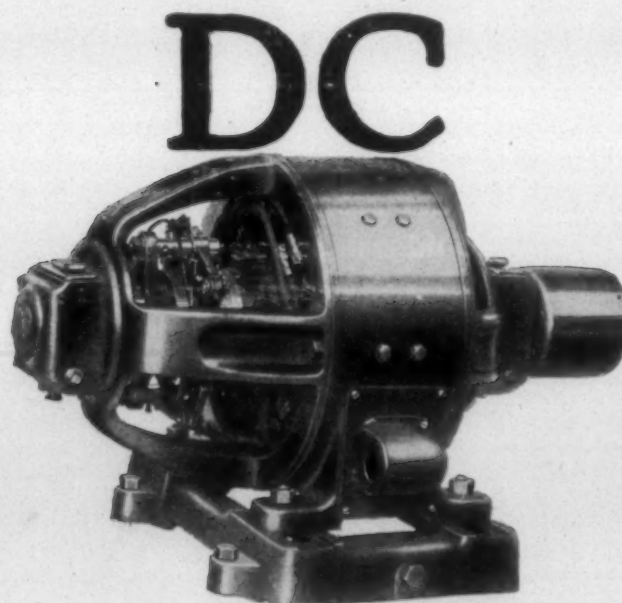
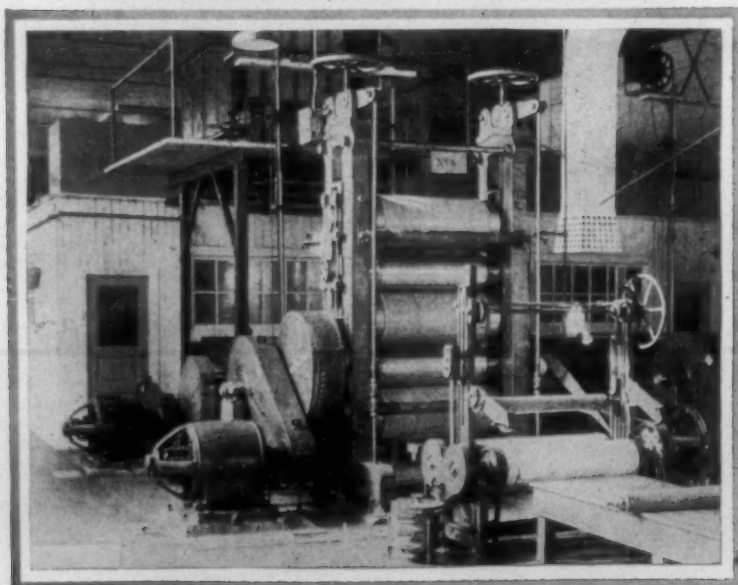
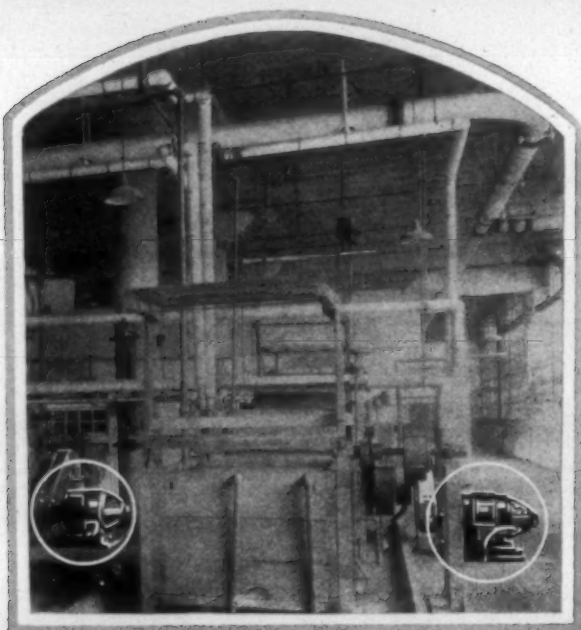
Tandem Drive of the Finishing Range

G-E Motorized Power, through *tandem drive*—two or more motors—permits placing the machines in the most convenient and efficient position—for the motor is directly applied to each machine, in contrast to the cumbersome arrangement of mechanical devices.

G-E equipments for tandem driving of finishing machines are easily and satisfactorily synchronized by means of the compensating gate. Automatic control of the group, or each unit, is obtained by push-button stations placed convenient to the operator.

General Electric adjustable speed a-c. or d-c. equipments permit the operation of your finishing machinery on the same circuit as your mill—whether it be alternating-current or direct-current. Both a-c. and d-c. equipments have similar characteristics for the ideal drive of finishing machines—and produce the simple, convenient, economical form of motor and control application.

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ELECTRIC

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200-15

Aids to Weaving Rayon on Northrop Looms

THE current issue of "Cotton Chats," published by the Draper Corporation, gives the following points on weaving rayon:

"How to weave rayon is one of the very interesting and pressing problems of the cotton textile industry.

"Rayon has the silky sheen my lady demands in all her garments and many fabrics she puts to other uses.

"It offers the cotton mill a chance to save business that would otherwise go to the silk manufacturer.

"From the designer's standpoint, rayon is a success. It can be used effectively to enhance the beauty of a great variety of fabrics.

"It has given real impetus to originality in cloth designing. There is less copying of foreign fabrics and more new creations in American textiles.

"But designing rayon fabrics or fabrics made from a combination of rayon and another fiber is easier than producing the cloth the textile artist has designed.

"Rayon is different from any fiber the weaver has ever used before. How to weave it successfully is a problem not yet fully solved; but great progress has been made in the short time the fiber has been used.

Special Loom Not Necessary.

"A special rayon loom is not necessary. The Northrop loom has been adapted to hundreds of weaves by gradual modification through the

adoption of devices experience has proved most effective.

"The same course has been followed with rayon. We are now in position to make recommendations the authority of hundreds of successful experiments behind them. These recommendations apply both to ordering new looms and changing over old ones to weave rayon.

Double Filling Fork.

"A double filling fork is desirable. Much of the rayon used breaks more frequently than other yarns. A single or double half pick makes a worse defect in rayon than in cotton cloth. The double fork prevents many mispicks that occur when only a single fork is used on yarn that breaks too frequently.

Preventing Cracks in the Cloth.

"We recommend the No. 17 warp stop motion for rayon weaving. Its knock-off device delays the action of the brake until the pick has been driven in and the shuttle is in the left hand box, both movements completed with the loom running at full speed. The brake is powerful enough to stop the loom at once when applied.

"This prevents cracks in the cloth that come from a pick poorly laid due to the gradual slowing down of the loom with earlier devices. It also sets the check strap for starting and reduces the work of the weaver.

"The Roper let-off weaves more

even cloth than the friction let-off. Cut gears in the let-off are a help.

"In take-ups we find those with the nutting device give better results than take-ups without this top bar. Cut gears and ground take-up are an advantage.

"The midget feeler is desirable. The new Stafford thread cutter that cuts the thread at the eye of the shuttle is essential.

Battery, Bobbin and Shuttle.

"The battery, bobbin and shuttle should be special.

"The battery should have our anti-sloughing device—a tape tension that prevents the rayon filling from loosening upon the bobbin in the battery.

"The bobbin should not be too small in diameter. A bobbin has been developed for silk and rayon with a barrel slightly larger than for cotton and one size shorter than the usual bobbin for a given shuttle. A 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bobbin in a 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch shuttle seems to be the favorite.

"Bobbins should not be enamelled or have any other hard finish. Properly shellaced bobbins are giving the best results.

Muskrat fur with the grain against the yarn has given good results.

"The shuttle should be lined to control the weaving off of the yarn.

Special Temple Rolls.

"Special temple rolls are required. Rolls of the regular type with teeth

projecting only five or ten thousandths of an inch are good for some weaves. Plush rolls have been used.

"We generally recommend rubber rolls. They may be easily made from regular rolls by grinding off the teeth and covering the wood with soft rubber tubing such as may be obtained in the local drug store.

Keep Rayon Dry.

"Rayon weaving should be done in a room with less humidity than is usual for cotton weaving. For this reason, rayon weaving should be segregated.

A Trick for the Winder.

"Knots are especially troublesome in rayon filling. Use weaver's instead of spooler knots. The operative, when piecing up in winding, should throw the knot back upon the outside of the yarn package. If left on the cone, it will cause a shiner when the layers of yarn over it catch in weaving off.

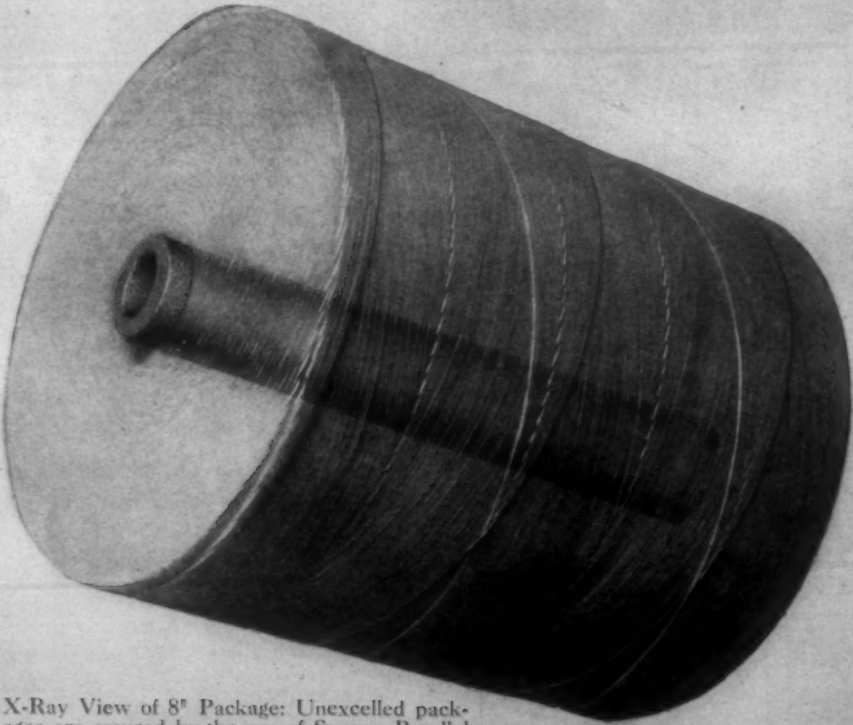
Shiners.

"Shiners are rayon's greatest problem.

"Shiners are sometimes caused by variations in the diameter of the rayon.

"They are usually caused by a change of diameter or shape of the yarn due to stretching. Good yarn should have enough elasticity to resist the ordinary strains of weaving.

(Continued on Page 32)



Artificial Silk
wound on the

"Sonoco"

Velvet Surface
Cone

NOTE that the full
traverse has been re-
tained and all slippage
and distortion of fibers
eliminated:
thus assuring perfect
delivery of the yarn.

Patent Applied For



X-Ray View of 8" Package: Unexcelled packages are assured by the use of Sonoco Parallel Tubes on high-speed, friction-drive Winders or Winders of any type.

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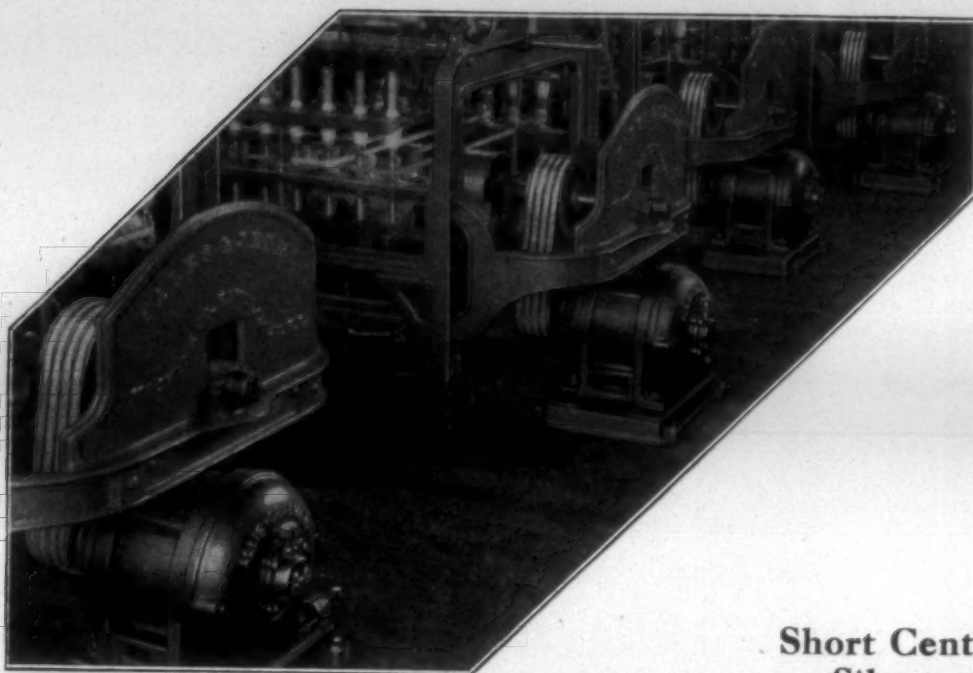
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Allis-Chalmers Texrope Drives
and Timken Bearing Motors

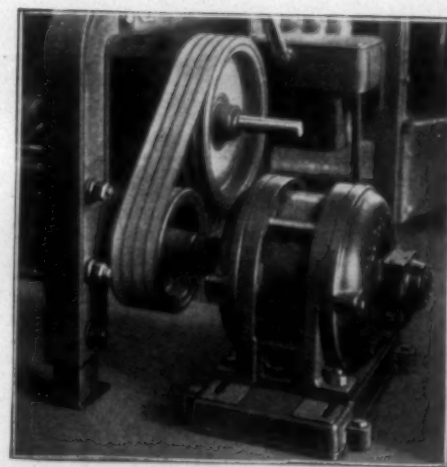
THE IDEAL TEXTILE DRIVE

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The percentage of lost time, or of time devoted to other than productive work, is held at the minimum. Higher production and higher quality of product is the result.

Many of the largest and most progressive mills have adopted this combination exclusively. Many others are changing over as rapidly as possible. We will be glad to explain its numerous advantages.



Texrope Drive Applied to
Cotton Twister

PATENT PENDING

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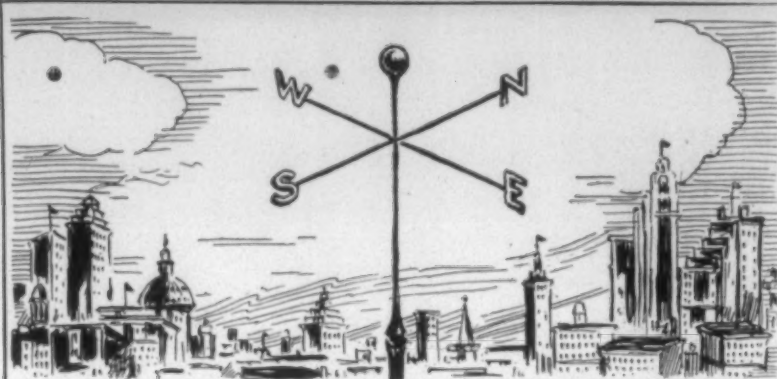
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Boiling Out Cotton Piece Goods

THE kier is really the first step in bleaching and is one of the most important operations. It is here that the goods receive the boiling out which is so essential to a good bleach, for if this boiling out is not carefully and accurately performed, it is practically useless to expect good uniform results from the bleaching operation as a whole.

There are two general types of the boil-outs, one (and this one is the older) called the lime boil and the other type called the caustic boil. In the past some mills preferred to use both the lime boil and the caustic boil, but today preference centers in the use of the caustic boil, for its action is quick and, when properly carried out, there is no danger of tendering the goods, according to an article prepared by the research staff of E. F. Houghton & Co., and published in Black and White.

Lime Boil Out.

Both the lime boil and the caustic boil are carried out in closed kiers under comparatively low pressure. The lime boil is more complicated, because it requires treatment with soda ash, soaps and scours, in addition to the milk of lime which is the chief reagent. The caustic boil is a great deal simpler, requiring only one operation and being principally a solution of caustic soda. The lime boil often requires two or three days for its completion, while the caustic boil is done in from six to twelve hours, depending upon the nature of the goods, the concentration of the solution used, and the effectiveness of the circulating device with which the kier is equipped.

The use of lime for the boil is still preferred by some bleachers, on account of the fact that it is somewhat cheaper than the other alkalis, and furthermore, it is claimed that the white imparted to the goods is a little more enduring and is not subject to a tendency to yellow when the goods are on the shelves. However, if the boiling is properly carried out with caustic soda, there should be no difficulty with yellowing of the goods, and this point in favor of the lime-boil is not to be considered a strong one at the present day.

Caustic Boil Out.

Caustic soda is very active in removing waxy and resinous matters in cotton and therefore requires less time in boiling out. There are, however, one or two precautions which must be taken, and one of the most important of these is the positive exclusion of air from the kier. If air is present, caustic soda will cause a rapid decrease in the strength of the cotton, for a chemical action takes place which converts the cotton into oxycellulose which is a very brittle and weak substance. Caustic soda by itself does not materially decrease the strength of cotton, provided the solution does not contain over one or two per cent of the alkali. If, however, the solution is of greater concentration the cotton will

rapidly dissolve, since cellulose will absorb caustic soda very rapidly even at comparatively low temperatures.

Because of the difficulties attending the absolute removal of all air from the kier, soda ash is sometimes used in place of caustic soda, particularly when bleaching goods containing colored yarns. Like wise, in practice it is frequently desirable to use a mixture of caustic soda and soda ash in the general proportions of fifteen to twenty per cent caustic soda to eighty to eighty-five per cent soda ash. The corresponding compounds of potassium may be used, but since their cost is greater and their action has little benefit over the soda compounds, their use is not general.

The time required for a complete boil-out for emulsification of the fatty and waxy matters, as well as other miscellaneous impurities previously mentioned, depends upon the strength and character of the alkali, as well as the temperature, pressure, and nature of the circulation system employed. The cleansing effect of the liquor must also be considered, and frequently soap and soluble oils are added in conjunction with the caustics.

Circulation System.

As previously mentioned, it is vitally important that the circulation system employed in boiling-out should operate at a maximum of efficiency. This means that the liquor as it is circulated through the goods in the kier, made by one or another of the various means employed, should be absolutely evenly distributed throughout. Closely bound with this factor of circulation is the packing of the kier itself, so that there are no thick and thin places and lack of sufficient compound in the closely packed places. The usual method of packing kiers is to do it by hand, the goods being moved around by means of a stick held in the hand of the operator. This can be done very uniformly and evenly by a skillful man or boy, as the human element is always present.

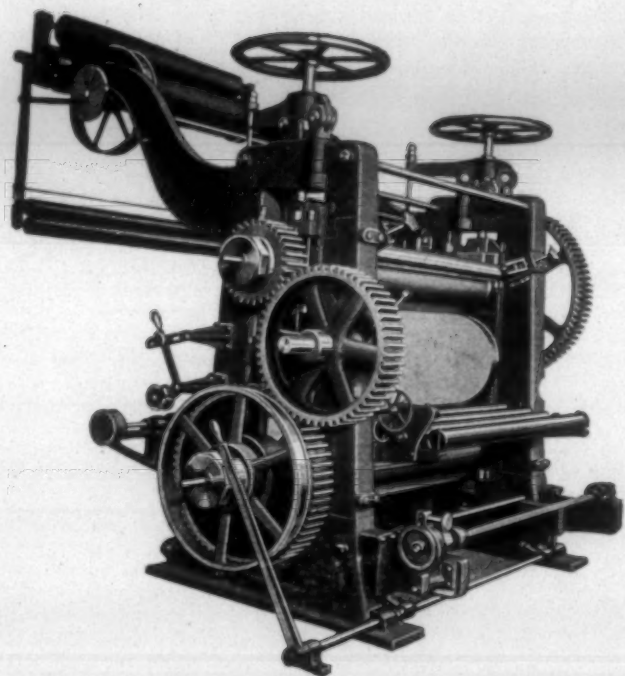
Probably by far the most satisfactory method of piling down the goods in a kier today is by means of a kier piler, designed and built especially for this work. It operates automatically, thereby doing away with labor, and at the same time lays the goods down in uniform orderly folds, which are of the same general pattern throughout the entire height of the load.

The circulating system should also be practically automatic. Liquor circulation should be reversed or subjected to some other mechanical interruption which is equivalent to reversal. If continuous direction of circulation is maintained, as in some of the older types, there is great danger that the liquor in forcing its way through the goods will act exactly as rain does in seeping its way down through a hillside, and will form small channels by action of its continual flow. This action is known

(Continued on Page 31)

**PERKINS
HOLYOKE**

Calenders



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Mangles

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SINGERS - SQUEEZERS - TENTERS - WASHERS - WINDERS

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Safe Hydro-Extractor Load and Speed.

Editor:

For a 30-inch hydro-extractor speed, what is considered a safe speed limit? Also what is considered a safe load? We are handling skein dyed yarns. Hank.

Lap Run Out on Cards.

Editor:

We are having trouble with breaking in green help because they let their laps run out. Can this be improved upon any sort of signalling system before a lap runs out? Green.

The Weakest Spot in Yarns.

Editor:

As I have seen men pick up a bobbin of yarn, and pull off an arm's length of same, and express an opinion as to its quality, will you please advise me by what characteristics they are governed, in order to form a given opinion? Observer.

Why Worn Ring Travelers Are Heavier as They Wear.

Editor:

Why do ring travelers become heavier as they wear down from constant usage. As there is less weight to carry they should be lighter and yet they are heavier instead. It would be interesting to know the reason why. Second Hand.

Irregularly Filled Bobbins.

Editor:

In my room of twisting plied yarns, I seem to have too many irregularly filled bobbins. I have reset all of the ring rails, levelled them, and also lined up everything and still there are too many bobbins which are filled either too high or too low. What can be the matter is a problem for me to solve. What is now best to do, is what I would like to learn from others who may have had more experience than I have. Puzzled.

Answer to Setter.

Editor:

Replying to Setter's question as to why spindles are machined to an oval shaped tip, and can this expense be dispensed with. No, it would not do to have the spindle tips cut off square without machining to an oval point or tip. The science of this is quite important. This is done so that the bobbin may always drop to their seat without getting hung on the square edge of a spindle tip if the spindles were not machined to an oval point. Another thing: it often occurs that there is lodged a bit of waste within the bobbin. Now, if the spindles

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

were not machined to an oval tip, the bobbins would become hung on the spindle. Still another valuable advantage, it prevents the operatives from getting hurt. Still another matter, the spindles look better with an oval tip.

Mechanic.

Answer to Young Carder.

Editor:

I note the question by Young Carder or how to tell which speed to use to drive card doffer combs when there are two different speed pulleys? I notice a great many new questions in your paper and the above is a good one. It is nice that there are men who are not scared to ask questions when they do not know certain things. Now I want to help Young Carder out by saying that he should always run his combs on the card doffers as slow as he can and make good work. By carefully setting the comb, it can often be operated better at the slower speed than at the faster speed, especially if the doffers do not run over 10 or 12 r.p.m. Over this speed, the doffer comb may do its best at the higher speed. But the comb speed depends upon the cotton staple and the condition of the cards, also the setting of the comb. Old Carder.

Answer to Ring.

Editor:

Can the breaking strength of ring travelers be ascertained and how? What is the advantage of knowing the breaking strength of ring travelers? To the above questions please allow me, as one of your interested readers, to state that the strength of ring travelers can be ascertained by making two wire double hooks. These hooks are to be used with a regular yarn breaking strength machine. One wire hook is hung to the upper hook of the machine. The other end holds any ring traveler to be tested. The other hook hangs on the ring traveler and must be hooked on the lower hook of the testing machine. When the machine is started, the wires will be pulled apart like a skein of yarn, and the ring traveler which is hanging between the wires will be broken when over strained, and the breaking

strength may be noted. Of course the double end wire hooks must be stronger than the breaking strength of the ring travelers to be tested. Now the advantage of knowing the breaking strength of ring travelers is to find out why some break more than others. And whether they are too brittle. Comparisons may also be made between different makes of ring travelers whenever desired. A great deal of valuable information may thus be ascertained beforehand and without waiting to see how long they will run in actual operation. A great deal of good judgment enters into this matter; because a hard, brittle traveler is worth more than a softer one if it can be sprung onto the ring without breaking. And vice versa a softer traveler may be an advantage if it does not wear out too soon and does not break when being applied to the rings.

Traveler.

Answer to Learner.

Editor:

In answer to Learner in regard to taper on H. & B. speeders: He will find a catch or dog on each side of tension or ratchet wheel. Now each side must be set just alike so as to let off one-half tooth each change, as the distance of this let off controls taper and to have taper same on both ends of bobbin each side must let off the same. If this does not clear up matters for Learner, would be glad to help him out further in any way possible, as I know what it is to have problems of this kind. W. R.

A Short Cotton Crop

Department of Agriculture estimates of the cotton crop of 1927 work out at 12,789,000 bales of standard weight. This compares with 17,977,000 in 1926 and 13,521,000 as the average of the five years from 1922 to 1926 inclusive. This crop is two and a quarter million bales less than the International Federation of Cotton Spinners' estimate of world consumption of American cotton in the past year. Nothing but the estimates of a large carryover and the idea of reduced consumption this year keeps the market from extreme bullishness.

Sentiment is against higher prices. Whether it will remain so for the balance of the season is a question of demand. If the world approximated the consumption of a year ago the total supply, made up of this crop and the carryover, would not be large. The Hester estimate was 6,952,000 bales of lint which, with the present crop, would make a supply for the season of 19,741,000 bales. The estimate of the Bureau of Economics of the Department of Agriculture was 7,831,000, which would make the total supply 20,620,000.

World consumption in the past year is still a disputed matter. The Manchester estimate is 15,700,000 bales of lint, while Hester's is about 16,700,000. Experts predict that higher prices will unfavorably affect consumption. That is the teaching of experience, but the only question is whether cotton at present prices is near its worth to the consuming public. The last official report on consumption was for the three months ending with October. In that period total consumption in the United States of lint alone was 1,873,690 bales against 1,639,184 a year ago.

While, for the first quarter of the season in the United States, mill consumption was 14 per cent more than a year ago, the test is yet to come, even though the business outlook is good. One thing, however, is certain; the official estimate of the domestic consumption in the past year was 7,202,724 bales of lint. Such a consumption would make a big hole in a crop of but 12,789,000 bales. Also, our exports, with linters deducted, amounted to 10,925,500 bales. Of course price had much to do with this. Yet, in the season of 1925-1926, domestic consumption and exports together were almost two million bales more than the present crop.

Somebody is taking the cotton this year. The mills of Europe, to the first of this month, had taken 2,533,605 bales against 2,272,321 a year ago. This brings the total world spinners' takings a little above those of a year ago. It seems obvious that if the domestic consumption for the first three months of the season and the world spinners' takings for the first four months for which figures are available, were an index, the supply is small.

But should consumption fulfill bearish predictions and go considerably below the past year the supply would be ample. All depends now upon the world consumption. For the next few months that is the barometer.—Wall Street Journal.

New Orleans, La.—H. G. Hester, in spite of his 81 years, was reelected to active charge of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange as secretary and superintendent at an inaugural meeting of the board of directors. He has served in this capacity for more than half a century.

Naturally snow-white

WHITE Celanese brand yarn is a pure, snowy white—a natural characteristic, not produced by chemicals or bleaching. Hence it retains its whiteness permanently, and will not turn yellow from washing or from age.

With the special dye-stuffs used for Celanese brand yarn, any desired coloring may be easily obtained. The colorings are of excellent fastness to sun, suds, salt water and perspiration; washing actually enhances their loveliness.

Celanese brand yarn is absolutely regular. It is extremely elastic and remarkably strong, when wet as well as when dry. Fabrics made from it have a permanent, satiny finish and possess unique hygienic qualities.

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Print Cloth Group Holds Important Meeting

Spartanburg, S. C.—Mill executives from seven States, with some 60 mills represented, together with representatives from the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, discussed present problems Saturday at a meeting of the Southern division of the print cloth group of the Cotton Textile Institute.

Walker D. Hines, of New York, president of the Institute, told the mill men of the importance of each manufacturer adapting his production to a reasonable prospective demand.

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, in response to an invitation from the group, was represented at the meeting by Spencer Turner, president, Ridley Watts, William H. Baldwin, George Walcott and W. E. Winchester.

John A. Law, of Spartanburg, chairman of the advisory committee of the print cloth group, presided.

Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., authorized the following on his return from Spartanburg, S. C., where he addressed a meeting of the Print Cloth Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute on Saturday, December 10th, on which occasion he discussed

ed the importance of adjusting production to demand and referred to the current statistics which showed an excess of production to demand threatening a serious crisis in the industry:

It is understood that after the Institute meeting the mill representatives discussed the situation further and practically every mill representative indicated his purpose in view of the emergency to reduce working hours for the time being, beginning December 23rd, by closing at noon each Friday for the rest of the week and each of a considerable proportion of the mill representatives indicated his purpose to close either all or a substantial part of Christmas week.

Those at the meeting were informed that the Fall River mills manufacturing fabric out of print cloth yarns had already materially reduced their production in view of the reduced demand and this reduction in the case of the Fall River mills appears to approximate more than 50 per cent of their capacity.

These conditions reflect the new interest the industry is displaying in the statistical information relating to supply and demand which is now currently available. The action

taken by the individual mills was definite and gratifying evidence that more attention is being given to an intelligent adaptation of production to present and prospective demand in the face of an emergency. It indicates a tendency toward a flexibility of production based on sound business principles which are followed successfully in other industries.

The following mills, with approximately 3,000,000 spindles were represented at the meeting:

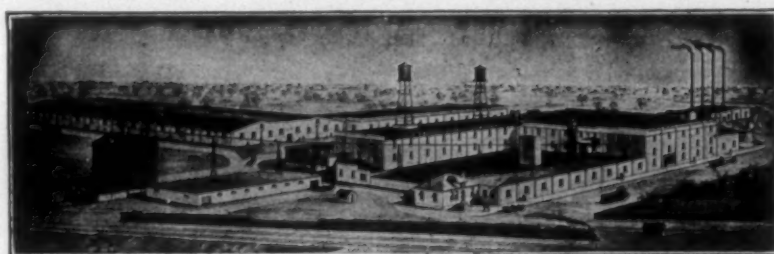
American Printing Co., by B. H. Borden, Pres., Fall River, Mass.; Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.; Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills by Alex Long, Pres., Rock Hill, S. C.; Arcade Cotton Mills by Alex Long, Pres., Rock Hill, S. C.; Arcadia Mills by H. A. Ligon, Pres., and W. P. Ligon, Vice-Pres., Spartanburg, S. C.; Balfour Mills, Inc., by J. Adger Smyth, Treas., Balfour, N. C.; Beaumont Mfg. Co., by D. L. Jennings, Pres., Spartanburg, S. C.; Belton Mills by L. D. Blake, Treas., Belton, S. C.; Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., by B. H. Borden, Pres., 90 Worth St., New York; Brandon Mills by Aug. W. Smith, Treas., Greenville, S. C.; Calhoun Mills by J. P. Gossett, Pres., and E. M. Lander, Asst. Treas., Calhoun Falls, S. C.; Chadwick-Hoskins Co.,

by B. B. Gossett, Pres., Charlotte, N. C.; Chiquola Mfg. Co., by L. O. Hammett, Pres., Honea Path, S. C.; Clifton Mfg. Co., by J. C. Evins, Pres., Clifton, S. C.; Consolidated Textile Corp., Ella Division by W. J. Erwin, Mgr., Shelby, N. C.

D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.; Darlington Mfg. Co., by W. F. Twitty, Treas., Darlington, S. C.; Easley Cotton Mills by E. F. Woodside, Vice-Pres., Easley, S. C.; Gaffney Mfg. Co., by W. S. Montgomery, Jr., Gaffney, S. C.; Gainesville Cotton Mills by V. M. Montgomery, Treas., Gainesville, Ga.; Glenwood Cotton Mills by C. B. Hagood, Vice-Pres., Easley, S. C.; Greenwood Cotton Mill by Jas. C. Self, Pres., Greenwood, S. C.; Hermitage Cotton Mill by R. B. Pitts, Pres., Camden, S. C.; High Shoals Mfg. Co., by G. A. Johnstone, Agt., Gasonia, N. C.; Inman Mills by J. A. Chapman, Pres., Inman, S. C.

Jackson Mill by Alfred Moore, Pres., Welford, S. C.; Jennings Cotton Mills by H. B. Jennings, Pres., Lumberton, N. C.; Laurens Cotton Mills by W. S. Montgomery, Pres., Laurens, S. C.; Lonsdale Co., by J. B. Humbert, Gr., Providence, R. I.; Manville-Jenckes, Loray Division by G. A. Johnstone, Agt., Gastonia, N. C.; Lydia Cotton Mills by C. M. Bailey, Pres., Clinton, (Continued on Page 26)

VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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THE FIBRE BOUND

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Spools of this type made 25 years ago are still going strong. The heads are of wood, but the rims are bound by one-piece fibre bands shrunk on—and guaranteed to stay on.

If you feel that vulcanized head spools are too expensive, try these. The cost is less than U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools, but more than Boynton Shield Spools.

In some respects these spools equal fibre head spools. For instance, there are no edge slivers to injure operatives' hands or break down ends.

An added advantage is that they have the same dimensions and thickness of heads as your regular spools, requiring no adjustment of traverse motion.

The only reason we stopped making these spools some years ago is that just previous to the war it became impossible to obtain the proper material for binding the heads. It wasn't because of any trouble with the spools—25 years in service and still going strong proves that.

The usual U S Guarantee of Satisfaction goes along with every order.

Write, Wire, or 'Phone

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.
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BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

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For "Sledded" or "Dirty Cotton"

The Eclipse NEW AND IMPROVED Yarn Cleaning Device

We are now offering to the cotton industry a Yarn Cleaning Device with new and startling improvements.

This new cleaner automatically adjusts itself to any size yarn, also a new feature of automatically disposing the dirt after removing it from the yarn. The device is small in size and built strong. With reasonable care it will not give any trouble or expense to maintain in perfect operative condition.

This new Yarn Cleaning Device will clean yarn made from sledded or dirty cotton cleaner than double carded yarn. It will not roughen or chaff the yarn. It will not decrease winding production.

We have been years in perfecting a real yarn cleaning device. We now have it.

The New Eclipse Yarn Cleaner can be easily attached to any make of cone, winder or spooler. Do not get our new device confused with our old device—you have never tried this new device out.

We know that our new Cleaning Device will improve your product without increasing production costs.

Write or wire us for a demonstration and we will have one of our representatives call and give you a demonstration without any charge to you.

**ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES,
INC.**
Elmira, New York

Dressing the Cotton Fibres

By Colombo.

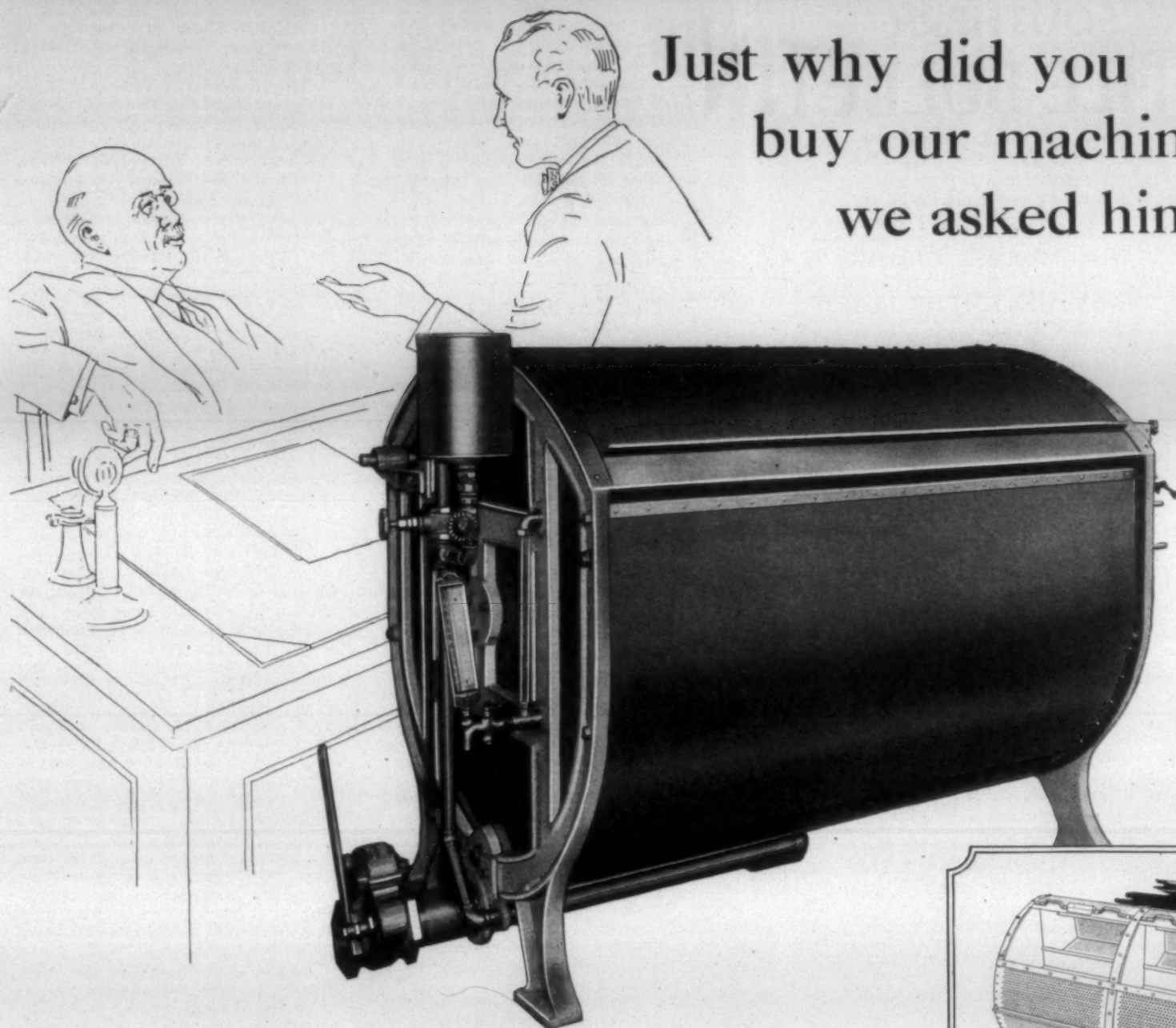
THIS treatment of the yarn is sometimes called polishing, or dressing. The primary object of plazing is to get a smooth finish and to eliminate all loose fibres from the finished material and also to stiffen and strengthen the thread by the same process. It is plain that if the fibres which enter into the thread are packed together and held in that condition by the sizing or glazing substances that we get the full strength of each individual fibre. The yarn gains by this process, from 15 to 20 per cent in weight on black and colored yarns and from 7 to 10 per cent on white yarn. If a certain count of glazed yarn is needed for any purpose, allowance must be made for the increase in weight of the thread. If yarn is bought in the natural state and dyed, then put through the polishing room, the increase in weight will offset all cost of labor and expense and there will still be a balance to the good, to say nothing of the increase in price of the glazed yarn over the natural yarn. The glazing treatment also increases the strength of the yarn from 15 to 35 per cent, depending of course on the amount of size and ingredients put in the yarn.

The commonest types of glazing machines are the singles, double and three brush machines. The double and single brush types are the ones most commonly used. The brush section of the machine has one or more cylinder brushes revolving at high speed, which act to lay the fibres as well as adding luster and strength to the thread. The thread to be processed is placed on spools on a creel in front of the brush frame and is fed through eyelets placed on a bar which traverses back and forth just in front of the soapstone at the feed end of the brush machine, then in turn passes through or between the soapstone rolls, which are covered with cloth. Directly under the rolls is a size box, the lower roll passing through the sizing or polishing solution and carrying it to the thread. From the soapstone rolls the thread goes over a grooved wooden roll which is operated back and forth by a cam, giving a sidewise motion across the brushes. Steam coils are placed under the brushes, serving to dry the thread while passing through the machine. After leaving the brushes, the thread passes under another wooden roll and through eyelets direct to spools on the take-up, which usually has 98 spindles. The spools are placed on spindles on the take-up and revolved by a cord or band passing around a whirl on the spindle, around idlers, and around a drum at the back of the take-up. There are two drums, each driving half the spindles. The drums being perpendicular, are driven through bevel gears from a shaft driven by a belt from the brush machine. In front of each row of fourteen spindles on the take-up there is a bar with an eyelet for each spindle which guides the thread to the spool. These are operated up and down

through a cam, which allows a traverse from 3 to 8 inches. This cam is operated through bevel gears. On one end of the bevel gear shaft is a small spur gear which is revolved by a barrel mangle, made so that the small pinion travels on the outside when the guide bars are going up and on the inside when going down. The mangle is so shaped that the travel is slower in the center of the spool and faster at each end. This gives a barrel shape spool, thereby allowing more thread on the spool and tending to prevent "stuffing off" of thread. The soapstone rolls of the brush frame are driven by three-step rope pulleys from the shaft on the brush machine that drives the take-up. Tight or loose pulleys for driving are placed on the outside of the brush shaft, which is fitted with ball bearings. On a two and three brush machine the brushes are driven from one to the other by a belt.

The single brush machine is used for fine yarns which will not admit much tension, nor much brushing of the yarn itself. The brushes on the machines are made in laps or strips the width of the machine, each lap being four to five inches wide on the face of the bristles. A soft pliable bristle is generally used on the single brush machine and also on the two and three brush types if they are intended to run single yarns, otherwise a coarser and heavier bristle is used. Take the heavier varieties of yarn, such as coarse singles and two, three and four ply, the regular type for the thread and polish yarn grade is the double brush machine. For yarns over 30/1 the single brush type is generally used and for extra high polish the three brush machine is used. The two-brush machine is almost wholly used in the thread business. As stated this type has 98 spindles and a creel that will hold 98 spools. The take-up part of the machine consists of seven banks of spindles, starting at the back bank, each row is set back a little more than the diameter of the spool, usually about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, so that the top row of spindles stand back about two feet further away from the brush frame, than the bottom row, leaving plenty of room for the operator. In commencing to thread this machine the operator starts in the center of the machine taking the central spool of yarn he is about to dress. He finds the central screw eye or guide on his machine which would be the 49 from the end eye carries the yarn under the bottom size roll and up between the rolls, then squeezing out any superfluous size, then over the grooved guide rolls and brushes to the take-up. Here he takes either the top or bottom spindles of the seventh row, works up and down and follows the line of spindles he started with to the last one. Threading the next on the same bank he takes that row down working from top to bottom and bottom to top rows until all are

(Continued on Page 28)



Just why did you
buy our machines?—
we asked him

He thought for a minute—and then said:

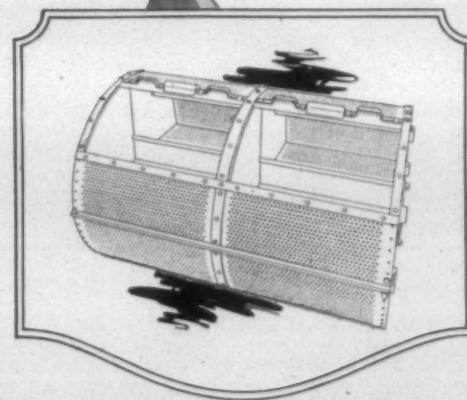
"You remember when we bought our first Klauder-Weldon Hosiery Dyer? It was about a year ago. We put that one machine—a 25-pound type, I think—up against every machine in the place, separating the batch—one part in your machine—the other part in another make.

"In every case the Klauder-Weldon Machine produced more even results, and your penetration was better. Your construction, too, is the best we have ever seen."

This concern has since ordered six more Rotary machines—50 and 35-pound type.

The superior result of which this man spoke was not an accident. The Klauder-Weldon cylinder is built to give an absolute evenness in dyeing and to protect the goods from the slightest harm from sliding while they are being dyed.

Let us send our new booklet telling and showing just why every Klauder-Weldon Monel Metal Hosiery Dyer acts as a salesman for more.



Here is the cylinder of the Klauder-Weldon Monel Metal Hosiery Dyer. Notice the manner in which the compartments are made and the baffles which, while saving the goods from sliding wear, also keep them free and in the best possible condition for full even penetration.

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BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* **MACHINERY**

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

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DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, Jr.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
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Business Manager

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Bishop Cannon Replies

LAST April, considerable interest was aroused by an attack upon Southern cotton mills which was contained in a document signed by forty-one ministers with the name of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., at the top.

Now Bishop Cannon announces that he has returned from touring Africa, Brazil and Switzerland and gives out a very long document in answer to the comments that were made upon "The Bishop's Attack."

We stated, last April, that the documents was drawn in New York by Worth M. Tippy an unscrupulous professional parasite who harbored a grudge against Southern cotton mills by reason of his failure to put over the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Our statement brought forth vehement denials that Tippy had anything to do with the document, but our readers knew that we were not in the habit of making statements without foundation and will be interested in the following extract from Bishop Cannon's reply:

"I do not know, nor do I care, who suggested any of the different steps in procedure. The three of us talked along in a general way, and as I had another engagement, I left Mrs. Newell and Dr. Tippy working on the draft based upon suggestions which all of us had made. We took this draft home with us the next day, amended it in various ways and on the next trip to New York the draft was completed and we decided to send it with our proposal to a number of men of more prominent denominations whom we thought to be specially interested in social service work. The response was gratifying. We had fixed a minimum of 25 signers, and 41 signed before I sailed for Africa."

In order to keep the public from knowing that the document was the product of Worth M. Tippy and the

National Child Labor Committee crowd, our statement was branded as false and now Bishop Cannon who probably did not know that he was exposing the false statements made by his co-workers, frankly admits that he let Worth Tippy make the draft and that it was done in New York.

We were in Massachusetts during the campaign prior to the referendum vote upon the Federal Child Labor Amendment and can state without hesitation that there was no man or woman who made as many false statements relative to child labor laws and conditions as Worth M. Tippy and we have no doubt that he was well paid for his services as he has lived off the public for many years.

Bishop Cannon in the above extract refers to the document having been signed by forty-one men, but it can be proved that some of them approved the document "only in part" and protested strongly against other sections, only to have their names attached to the entire document. In the business world such action would be termed a forgery, but a little thing like that apparently did not trouble the conscience of the churchmen.

In our issue of April 21st, 1927, we gave a list of the officers and committee chairman of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and placed opposite each name a memorandum of his radical and socialistic activities. One of them was author of "The Slackers Oath," during the World War and practically everyone was shown to be a member of one of the radical or socialistic organizations or contributors to the most radical of the communistic and socialistic journals.

There has never been any denials

of the activities of the officials of the Federal Council of Churches as stated by us.

Practically every man on the list including Bishop James Cannon, Jr., is living and has lived for years on funds collected from the public under one pretext or another.

The Bishops' Attack is now ancient history and the story will not again be revived by us.

It was, as we stated, the product of the pen of Worth M. Tippy, a parasite.

The Greensboro Conference

PROF. PAUL BLANCHARD, a college professor and socialist, came down from New Hampshire last week and called together a number of kindred spirits, including two from the University of North Carolina, with a view of forcing North Carolina to adopt the New Hampshire standard of 54 hours.

New England manufacturers made strenuous attempts last spring to amend their laws but failed and since then there have been numerous expressions relative to equalization by securing greater restrictions in the South.

Lack of space prevents our commenting more at this time upon this effort of Prof. Paul Blanchard and a strikingly similar move that has been made through another medium.

Advise Buying Cotton

WHEN, last summer, the price of cotton was slightly lower than at present, we advised buying, but when it went above 22 cents we stated that it was on debatable grounds.

With cotton futures again around 18½ cents we again advise purchases.

We know that we are in a period of pessimism and that some mills are even hedging the spot cotton they have on hand, but the situation is basically strong and sound and we believe that cotton is a safe purchase at present values.

It was contended and the contention has been the chief weapon of the bears that high cotton would reduce consumption, but we call attention to the following report of the British Board of Trade:

British yarn exports for November, 1927, were 17,000,000 pounds as against 15,000,000 for November, 1926. For the season they have been 185,000,000 pounds against 153,000,000 for the same months last year.

British cloth exports were 402,000,000 yards for November, 1927, as against 278,000,000 yards for November, 1926. For the season they have been 3,825,000,000 as against 3,595,000 last season.

The mills of Europe up to December 1st had taken 2,533,605 bales of American cotton against 2,272,321 last season.

With cotton above 20 cents this season as compared to about 13 cents last season, British mills have exported since August 1st 30,000,000 more pounds of yarn and 230,000,000 more yards of cotton goods.

Up to November 1st the mills in the United States had consumed 1,783,690 bales of lint against 1,639,184 last year.

The figure for November will not be published until Thursday of this week but we predict that it will be approximately the same as November, 1926, when it was 583,950 bales, which will give a total consumption through November of 2,457,640.

There will be some curtailment but we do not think it will be nearly as much as during the season of 1924-25 when mills stood entirely idle for long periods.

The consumption of cotton by American mills from December 1, 1924, to August 1, 1925, a period of extreme curtailment, was 4,368,199.

There is absolutely no reason to believe that there will be any such curtailment, but assuming for the purpose of argument that there will be and that the consumption of cotton will again be only 4,368,199, we find that having already consumed 2,457,640, the consumption of the season will be 6,825,839.

In order to meet the consumption figures of the bears, who are predicting from 6,000,000 to 6,500,000, consumption would have to be on a scale lower than seen by American mills in recent years and there is absolutely no reason to expect any such curtailment.

Our prediction is that consumption of cotton by American mills will be in excess of 7,000,000 bales and will very likely exceed the figures of last season.

The United States is in a prosperous condition and there is no evidence of curtailment of purchases by ultimate consumers. It is true that converters and jobbers have withheld purchases in the hope of buying at lower prices but that does not mean that less goods are being consumed.

Very soon we must face the problem of the 1928 crop and must do so with the realization that a crop of 16,000,000 bales must, of necessity, be raised.

Last year bears kept mills from buying cotton around 12 cents by claiming that farmers would not reduce the acreage and yet it was reduced from 48,000,000 to 41,500,000.

Now the bears are saying that a record breaking acreage will be planted in 1928 but such will not be the case.

There will be some increase in acreage but farmers are afraid of the boll weevil and will not plant 48,000,000 acres as they did in 1925 and 1926 when they thought that the boll weevil would never again do serious damage.

There will be many crop scares this spring and summer during which it will appear that an adequate supply of cotton can not be raised.

The supply of cotton in the United States next August 1st, including that in farmers' hands, will be less than 1,750,000 bales and it is going to be exceedingly difficult to obtain. That situation will become worse if there is a backward spring or any period of bad weather cause a crop

(Continued on Page 26)

Personal News

J. L. Wilson, from Schoolfield, Va., is now located at High Point, N. C.

J. G. Bentley is now superintendent of the North Carolina Silk Mills, Burlington, N. C.

L. E. Walters, of Westminster, S. C., has accepted a position at Seneca, S. C.

Leslie H. Buck is superintendent of the Howard Silk Throwing Company, Mebane, N. C.

C. H. Bedler is now superintendent of the Georgia Knitting Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

E. H. Scott is now superintendent of the Grace Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C.

R. Donald is now superintendent of the Girard Hosiery Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

George Carson has been appointed superintendent of the National Dixie Mills, Newnan, Ga.

M. Boseman is now superintendent of the Morgan Cotton Mills of Georgia, at Quitman, Ga.

Ed Burgus is now superintendent of the Hoover Hosiery Mills, Concord, N. C.

C. E. Hall is now superintendent of the Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

J. W. Clarke has become superintendent of the Pioneer Cotton Mills, Guthrie, Okla.

C. C. Fisher has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va.

C. J. Meager has resigned as superintendent of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

W. W. West has been promoted to day overseer of the silk room at the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

J. I. Laurens, formerly of the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C., has become superintendent of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

L. M. Cross, from Thomaston, Ga., has accepted a position with the West Boynton Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala.

W. E. Burcham has been appointed superintendent of the Murfreesboro Woolen Mill Company, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

W. F. Petit, formerly of the Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Darlington Manufacturing Company, Darlington, S. C.

J. W. Loggins has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala., to become overseer of weaving, spooling, warping and slashing at Barrow County Cotton Mills, Wind-er, Ga.

J. E. Wright has been appointed superintendent of the Morgan Cotton Mills Company of Georgia, Millen, Ga.

W. T. Peeks has been promoted to night overseer of the silk room at the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

M. W. Bright, formerly overseer of weaving at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a similar position with the Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va.

T. S. Spencer has resigned as manager of the Pilot Division of the Consolidated Textile Corp., and the Ossipee and Hopedale Divisions at Burlington, N. C., and has been elected president and treasurer of the Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

Obituary

James N. McCaughin

Newberry, S. C. — James N. McCaughin, president of the Oakland Cotton Mills, died suddenly at his home here.

He was stricken soon after breakfast, dying before medical aid reached him.

Mr. McCaughin was 48 years of age and was a native of Newberry. He was elected to the mill presidency upon the death of Col. Walter H. Hunt several months ago after having served as vice-president.

Douglas M. Myers

Lexington, N. C. — Douglas M. Myers, vice-president and manager of the Wabena Mills, twine manufacturers, died at his home here after a brief illness. He was about 55 years of age.

Funeral arrangements had not been made late today.

Mr. Myers had been in charge of operations of this mill since its organization in 1923. He was a native of this country but for several years prior to 1923 was superintendent of a cotton mill at Hope Mills. He was widely known in textile circles. The widow and one son, Samuel M. Myers, of this city, survive.

Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Law

Spartanburg, S. C. — Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Law, mother of John A. Law, president of the Saxon and Chesnee Mills and of the Central National Bank, and chairman of the print goods group of the Cotton-Textile Institute, died suddenly here.

Mrs. Law was also the mother of A. M. Law, president of the A. M. Law Co., cotton stock brokers, of Spartanburg. The deceased was 85 years old and was the widow of Dr. T. H. Law, well known Presbyterian divine and for years State clerk of the S. C. Presbyterian Synod.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Lenoir City, Tenn.—Chas. H. Bacon Company, operators of a group of knitting mills is interested in a proposition to move a silk weaving mill from New England here.

Charleston, Tenn.—Chamber of Commerce, D. E. Mackey, secretary, is planning to secure a silk weaving plant. Part of the capital is to be furnished locally and part by operators of a silk plant which is considering the removal of its mill here.

Greenville, S. C.—The plant of the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, owned by the Candler interests of Atlanta, has been purchased by W. R. Timmons and Walter Goldsmith. It is understood here that the building will be converted into a loft building for the accommodation of small manufacturing enterprises.

Kannapolis, N. C.—Work on the addition to the Cannon Manufacturing Company, is progressing rapidly and the building is expected to be ready by spring. It will cost about \$250,000 and is being built by W. O. Pratt, contractor, of Mount Holly.

The addition will be one story high, with elevated partitions for part of the machinery and will be used for bleaching.

Hartsville, S. C.—Further details regarding the Hartsville Bleachery, to be built here by the Easton Finishing Company of Easton, Pa., as noted, show that the building will be 800x90 feet and will be equipped for bleaching, dyeing and finishing cotton piece goods and rayon. It is expected that construction work will be started in January. The engineers have not yet been selected. The plant is to cost about \$500,000.

Acworth, Ga.—Plans have been completed for the location here of a mill to manufacture high-grade tapestry materials, furniture coverings, bed and table covers and window hangings. A building survey has been made and the plant will be constructed on what is known as the Cowan-Moore property. The first unit of this mill will cost approximately \$100,000, it is announced, and other units will be added later as the development of the business warrants expansion.

Greenville, S. C.—Approximately \$800,000 of the \$1,000,000 issue of preferred stock in the Piedmont Print Works, Inc., which was offered last week, had been sold.

The print works corporation was organized several weeks ago with William H. Bannon, of Mansfield, Mass., as president and H. R. and R. J. Stephenson, of this city, secretary and treasurer and general manager, respectively.

The plant is being erected at Taylors, about nine miles from the city, on the main line of the Southern Railway.

Athens, Ga.—The Chamber of Commerce is negotiating for the removal of a knitting mill from Pennsylvania to this place.

Commerce, Ga.—It is expected that contract for the erection of the Harmony Grove Mills No. 2 will be let this week.

Birmingham, Ala.—Citizens of Haleyville, Winston county, Ala., are subscribing to stock to meet requirements of Eastern interests, willing to locate a cotton mill there. Local subscriptions promised to meet the sum stipulated by January 1. Haleyville is in a large cotton-growing center.

Woodruff, S. C.—The \$750,000 annex to the Mills Mill No. 2, of which H. A. Ligon, of Spartanburg, is president, is near completion. Most of the machinery has arrived and is being installed.

Seventy-five new cottages are being erected and are nearing completion. A sanitary sewer system is being installed in every cottage in the village. J. W. Merrel, of Spartanburg, has charge of this work. Water mains and sewer lines are being laid in the streets by the Fiske-Carter Construction Company.

Mooreville, N. C.—T. B. Spencer, of Raleigh, has been elected president and treasurer of the Cascade Mills. He succeeds A. F. Bruton, who recently resigned to devote all his time to a shirting plant in which he is interested.

Mr. Spencer for some years has been manager of the Pilot Division of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Raleigh, and also manager of the Ossipee and Hopedale Divisions, of the same company, both of which are located at Burlington.

Little Rock, Ark.—Little Rock Textile Mill, in operation since August, the first plant of its kind here, was destroyed by fire recently, causing a loss estimated at approximately \$35,000. C. V. Hoke, president of the company, said he did not know if the plant would be rebuilt.

The greater of the loss was in the 1,500 spindles and other machinery. Several thousand pounds of finished goods were destroyed, but cotton stored in a nearby warehouse was saved. Only \$10,000 insurance was carried on the plant.

Lexington, N. C.—Contract has been awarded for a factory building for the Curry Conrad Shirt Company here, it is learned, and construction will begin at once. The building, to be situated near the Southbound railway station in the west side of the city, will be 50x150 ft., one story high and of brick and steel sash construction.

This factory, now operating at Mooreville, is expected to eventually give employment to about 150 people and will be devoted to the production of high grade men's dress shirts. It has been in operation for several months at Mooreville, where the original machinery has already been considerably increased.

A. Frank Bruton, for several years president of the Cascade Mills of Mooreville, has recently associated



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himself with the shirt factory, which has been operated by his sons-in-law, George W. Curry and Flavius Conrad.

Greensboro, N. C.—A new hosiery mill has recently been organized here as the Juvenile Hosiery Mill. Contract for the construction has been awarded to the Burns-Hammond Construction Company. It will be located on the corner of Holbrook street and Valley Avenue Drive.

The building will be one-story, 132 feet, 4 inches by 65 feet, of daylight construction and part basement of brick.

Operations will be seamless knitting on first floor and storage and heating plant in basement.

J. E. Sirrine & Co., designed the building.

Nashville, Tenn.—The contract for addition to the Warioto plant of Morgan & Hamilton Company, has been awarded to Fiske-Carter Construction Company, Greenville, S. C.

The new addition will be 88 feet, 2 inches by 109 feet, one-story and finished basement. The construction is brick pilasters, steel beams and cast iron columns.

Looms present weave room will be moved into first floor, and the basement will be used for the machine shop and storage.

J. E. Sirrine & Co., are the engineers.

Mount Holly, N. C.—The stockholders of the Catawba Spinning Company held their annual meeting in the office of the company at this place with more than three-fourths of the outstanding stock being represented. The reports for the year ending September 30th showed that the mill had done the best business for the year than for the past several years and the mill is now operating both day and night. This plant has an addition to its spinning a well equipped dyeing plant and seine twine machines. Nothing other than the general routine of business was transacted. Dr. T. M. McCoy, of Mount Holly was elected president, S. M. Robinson of Lowell, first vice-president; F. H. Dunn, of Mount Holly, second vice-president; R. F. Craig, treasurer and A. C. Taylor, secretary, the last two residing at this place.

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Greenville, S. C.—Contract for the construction of buildings of the new weaving, bleaching and dyeing plant of the Woodward-Baldwin interests at Travelers Rest, has been awarded to the Gallivan Building Company, Greenville, S. C.

The building consist of a weave shed 138 by 280 feet and bleaching and dyeing building, 309 by 203 feet,

both one story daylight construction. A 3-compartment warehouse, boiler house and reservoir. Contract for the village development and sixty cottages will be awarded later.

The new plant will be connected with Greenville and transportation lines by the Greenville & Northern Railway, and Greer highway. It will be operated under the manage-

ment of A. W. Smith, president and C. E. Hatch, general manager of Brandon Mills.

J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, designed the new plant and will supervise the construction.

Greenville, S. C.—Looms are now being installed in the Slater Mill at Marietta, this being the first equipment for this plant, which is rapidly nearing completion. Other equipment will be installed as rapidly as possible until the unit is complete in every detail.

According to present plans, the first looms will be started shortly after January 1. The entire plant will not be ready for operation at that time, however, and may not for some time afterward. The mill will swing into operation by degrees, various units of machinery being started as they are installed.

The Slater Mill will have 720 looms and 10,000 spindles. It is planned to operate the plant at night, however, giving an output equal to that of 20,000 spindles.

East Point, Ga.—A. G. Velasko, president of the Oak Manufacturing Company, states that this company has not consolidated with the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, of this city, as recently reported, but that it has bought the mill buildings and spinning and finishing plant of the Lullwater concern. Walter Candler, former owner of the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, will be a director of the Oak Manufacturing Company.

"We expect to make woolen process men's union suits, shirts and drawers and children's sleeping garments," states Mr. Velasko. "We will also make men's light and heavyweight athletic shirts, balbriggan union suits and men's, women's and children's wool sweaters, and a line of running pants for \$3.75 to \$9 per dozen.

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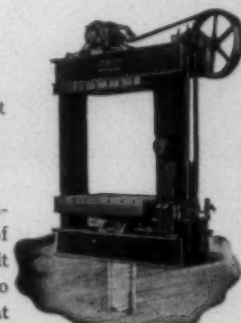
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Editorial

(Continued from Page 22)

scare and bullish developments hold on to the cotton they have.

Last summer when the season ended with 3,875,000 bales of cotton in the United States, it was difficult to obtain cotton and a number of mills had to remain idle for several days at a time because of inability to get a supply.

Consider the situation next summer with only 1,750,000 bales or less in the United States and crop scares prevailing.

We predict that many mills will be idle for periods next summer by reason of inability to obtain cotton.

We advise mills to be sure of a supply of the actual even though it is hedged.

We realize that in the face of pes-

simism and curtailment very little attention will be paid to the predictions we are making and that very few, who believe, will have the nerve to act, but we are putting our predictions on record and will let the future decide whether or not we are right.

Print Cloth Group Meets

(Continued from Page 18)

S. C.; Marion Mfg. Co., by R. W. Baldwin, Pres., and S. L. Copeland, Secy., Marion, N. C.; Mansfield Mills, Inc., by B. B. Jennings, Pres., Lumberton, N. C.; Manville-Jenckes Co., by G. A. Johnstone, Agt., Providence, R. I.; Martinsville Cotton Mills by B. B. Gossett, Pres., Martinsville, Va.; Mills Mill by H. A. Ligon, Pres., Greenville, S. C.; Monarch Mills by

W. E. Winchester, Pres., and Emslie Nicholson, Treas., Union, S. C.; New England Southern Mills by J. W. Kelley, 24 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Ninety-Six Cotton Mill by Jas. C. Self, Pres., Ninety-Six, S. C.

Orr Cotton Mills by M. P. Orr, Pres., Anderson, S. C.; Pacolet Mfg. Co., by V. M. Montgomery, Treas., Spartanburg, S. C.; Pelzer Mfg. Co., by J. W. Kelly, Pelzer, S. C.; Phenix Mills by E. A. Smith, Pres., and H. Houston, Treas., Kings Mountain, N. C.; Poinsett Mills by Aug. W. Smith, Treas., Greenville, S. C.; Republic Mills by Geo. N. Wright, Pres., Great Falls, S. C.; Saxon Mills by John A. Law, Treas., Spartanburg, S. C.; Shelby Cotton Mills by R. T. LeGrand, Treas., Shelby, N. C.; Spartan Mills by W. S. Montgomery, Treas., Spartanburg, S. C.; Toxaway Mills by J. P. Gossett,

Pres., Anderson, S. C.; Union-Buffalo Mills Co., by W. S. Nicholson, Pres., and J. D. Jones, Union, S. C.; Victor-Monaghan Co., by T. M. Marchant, Pres., Greenville, S. C.; Williamston Mills by J. P. Gossett, Pres., Williamston, S. C.; Woodside Cotton Mills Co., by E. F. Woodside, Vice-Pres., and Secy., Greenville, S. C.; Woodruff Cotton Mills by Aug. W. Smith, Treas., Greenville, S. C.

Mill Men on Board.

Spartanburg, S. C.—John A. Law, president of the Chesnee and Saxon Cotton Mills and the Central National bank and J. R. Westmoreland, secretary of the Pacolet Cotton Mills, have been reelected to the county board, which handles the financial affairs of Spartanburg county.

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Association and Arkwright Officers Hold Meeting

Officers and the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association and officers and directors of the Arkwrights, Inc., the research division of the association, at a meeting at the Southern Manufacturers Club in Charlotte Saturday, disposed of routine business matters and made plans for the work to be undertaken during the coming year.

The most important action taken for the Southern Textile Association was that of fixing dates for the meetings of the various technical divisions to be held during 1928.

The directors of the Arkwrights received into membership several new members who have successfully completed tests assigned to them and also assigned tests to a number of men who have recently made application for membership.

The list of meetings for the Southern Textile Association as announced by Secretary J. M. Gregg, as follows:

Dates of Sectional Meetings.

The Carders' Division will meet at Columbia, S. C., on January 18th, with J. O. Corn, chairman, presiding.

The Weavers' Division, of which L. L. Brown is chairman, will meet February 22 at Clemson College, S. C.

The Master Mechanics Division, H. H. Hersey, chairman, will meet in Charlotte on March 21.

The Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers Division will meet in Charlotte, the date to be announced later by Paul F. Haddock, chairman.

The Spinners Division will meet at Lake Lure, N. C., on May 16, with Carl R. Harris, chairman, presiding.

The Eastern Carolina Division will meet in Kinston, N. C., on a date to be announced later by T. W. Mulen, chairman.

The Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division, organized at the recent semi-annual meeting of the Association will meet at a place to be announced later by Oliver G. Murphy, chairman.

The date of the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association has not yet been determined.

New Members of the Arkwrights.

The Research Committee of the Arkwrights announced that tests submitted by L. E. Wofford, night superintendent of the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C., and J. A. Greer, of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

The committee voted that in the future no test would be accepted except when sizings and weighing were made to a tenth of a grain or finer.

The following tests were assigned prospective members:

David Clark's test was changed to: A study of the production per spindle hour over the Southern States over a period of years.

H. H. Hughes, overseer of finishing, Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga. Test: Determine the gain or loss of moisture content of a number of bales of cloth after leaving the cloth room.

Walter L. Davis, assistant superintendent, Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C. Test: Determine a comparison of the breaking strength, variation, and ends down per 100 spindles per hour on spinning of filling yarn spun from common against metallic rolls on slubbers, all other conditions being the same.

H. H. Hersey, A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, 210 South St., Boston, Mass. Test: To determine a comparison of ends down per hundred spindles per hour with spinning rolls covered with calf skin and sheep skin; also variation in number and breaking strength.

D. Singleton Cook, agent, Pepperell Mills, Opelika, Ala. Test: Comparison of breaking strength and ends down per thousand spindles per hour from yarn made from a card producing 8, 12 and 16 pounds per hour, using the same weight lap and same weight sliver and same cotton. Also take account of various weights of waste made under each system. Also take account of the loom stoppage in weaving.

J. A. Graham, superintendent, Spencer Mountain Mills, Randle, N. C. Test: Comparative test of breaking strength in yarn before and after sizing; also percentage of added weight.

C. R. Brumby, superintendent, Cedartown Cotton and Export Company, Cedartown, Ga. Test: Determine a comparison of the breaking strength, variation and ends down per 100 spindles per hour on spinning of yarn spun from mixing 50 per cent strict middling Western cotton 1-inch to 1 1/16-inch staple and 50 per cent best grade and staple (about 15/16-inch) of the North Georgia cotton.

Rock Hill Expansion Reviewed By Long

Rock Hill, S. C.—The textile position of Rock Hill was explained to the members of the Rock Hill Merchants' Association at a business meeting by Alexander Long, prominent manufacturer of this city.

Mr. Long also reviewed the growth of the city since he became a resident here 23 years ago. Rock Hill's major industry is textiles. Mr. Long said that his mills have 130,000 spindles and 4,000 looms. His annual payroll is \$2,500,000 and the output amounts to \$10,000,000 annually.

The speaker said that the Industrial Mill alone consumes 25,000 bales of cotton annually. Mr. Long regretted the lack of other industries.

"Although we have the best denim mill in the world," he said, "we have not an overall factory in the State. This is an industry that could well be adapted to our community because it does not require the investment of a cotton mill and the material used is manufactured right in our midst."

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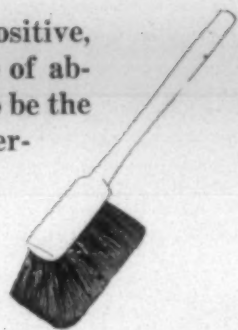
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Charlotte, N. C.

Dressing the Cotton Fibres

(Continued from Page 20)

filled. This method of threading allows the operator to reach any spool of the 98 without disturbing the other spools. The spindles are driven by a long band carried once around the cylinder and to the spindle, then back to the cylinder and around No. 2 and so on until there are seven spindles on the same band, or half of one bank of spindles. The whorls of the spindles being set so that each successive band is a little higher than its neighbor, the band runs around the cylinder for each spindle, giving plenty of tension on the yarn. The tension on these hands can be adjusted closely by an idler on a thumb screw, working to and fro in a slide allowing the operator to tighten or slacken each individual band as required, as the spools get heavier and consequently require more power to drive them. The brushes should be run at about 375 to 400 r. p. m. As the brushes are 18 inches in diameter that speed will give a polishing surface speed of 1800 feet per minute. The yarn is in contact with the brushes for a surface of 9 feet, and the amount of polish obtained depends on the speed at which the yarn travels over that distance. If however, the yarn runs through too slowly, the bristles will begin to brush the fibre away, destroying the polish or glaze. The materials used in the size are then brushed off the yarn that is carrying them. It is the usual practice for a dresser tender to operate three machines, each with a take-up of 98 spindles. If a machine is equipped with a V creel, it is usually counted as two machines. A V creel is set in the shape of the letter V, the apex of the V being in the center of the size rolls, and holding 98 spindles on each side for the purpose of dressing two ends together. This is generally done at the expense of the polish, unless the three brush machine is used, when the two ends can be thoroughly dried and polished. The two ends going over the size together carry a large amount of moisture. On a two-brush machine this increases the difficulty in drying the yarn thoroughly, making it necessary to keep the temperature of the room well above 100 degrees. The three-brush machine is generally used on all two-end glazing, thereby getting better results and far less waste of yarn. On a two-brush machine, the yarn is apt to be damp and then as it dries on the spool it becomes matted into a solid mass of yarn and size, which has to be cut off and wasted. The three-brush machine prevents this waste and also required less attention. The temperature of the dressing room ought to be not less than 100 degrees to get full production from the machines. This heat is necessary, because the yarn must be thoroughly dry before it reaches the spools on the take-up. The production from these machines varies widely in weight with the count of yarn, but the length that is run can be easily computed. One pound production per spindle on 20/2 for one day 10 hours is a general average of the production.

The regular types of machines, just described, has grooved guide rollers, around which a end wraps, should one break during processing. Care should be taken, however, in removing the thread around the roll. Threads on the brushes should be held by means of a piece of card clothing set with about 36 teeth to the inch, three or four feet long. The teeth should not project more than 3-16 inch. It should simply scratch the surface of the brush, catching the broken threads which the operator can clear away. These cards should be used by hand, and never fastened on wood, or any other material as that destroys the elasticity, and causes more force to be used than necessary to clear the broken ends, rapidly ruining the brush and tearing out the bristles.

Glazing is very similar to slashing, since each overseer has his favorite formulae and methods of operation. Probably the most difficult part of polishing is the preparation of the size, since the ingredients play an important part on the finish of the yarn and care must be exercised in mixing. For a hard finish on the yarn is commonly used. The corn starch granules are of a smaller size than the potato starch and consequently have more penetrative power. Corn starch also boils into a more liquid condition when hot than potato starch does. For a medium or soft finish, the potato starch with a little softening is used.

A good formulae for two ply yarn is as follows: For 65 gallons:

20 lbs. potato starch
50 lbs. rye flour
1 to 2 lbs. paraffin wax
½ lb. gum arabic.

For a hard finish substitute corn starch for the potato and add ½ lb. more glue. For a soft finish add ½ lb. stearic acid, 1 lb. tallow and a bar of common soap, any oil can be used for softening. If the size is not to be used quickly, add two ounces of copers or copper sulphate to each tank to prevent souring. If the size is to be used for white or colored yarns use cocoanut oil. The wax and gum are boiled together with a couple of gallons of water until thoroughly dissolved. The tank is then filled two-thirds full, the starch which has already been dissolved in cold water is entered. While the mixture is being stirred, the flour is sifted through a fine mesh sieve into the solution, which is constantly stirred with a wooden paddle until it boils. Boil ten minutes. In using this mixture dilute with one part of hot water to two quarts size, which puts the solution in good liquid condition for the size box. To get the yarn in good condition for polishing, care must be taken in the spooling room, that the traverse of the bobbin is completely and evenly filled. The tension of the yarn itself will pull the spool around in the creel without the yarn running under at the end of the traverse. There is a certain amount of drag on the yarn from a V creel every time it travels to the inside edge of the spool. If the spool is not filled evenly the yarn will snap off. The exercise of a little care in the spooler room prevents a great

deal of breakage of ends and waste of yarn in the glazing room.

A fifty gallon oil barrel or other container of this capacity makes a convenient tank for mixing size. A steam pipe should be connected to extend nearly to the bottom of the barrel to start the mixture boiling from that point and should be so arranged that it is easily disconnected when the barrel is to be cleaned.

A formulae for moderately coarse thread is the following: 120 lbs. potato starch, 30 lbs. rye flour, 12 lbs. paraffin, 4 lbs. glue, to make 400 gallons size, together with one pound of china clay, and 3 lbs. salsoda. When mixing any of these solutions in which starch is to be used, the starch must first be dissolved in cold water. This is also true with regard to china clay or prepared chalk, if an attempt is made to mix either or both in hot water, the mixture will not be smooth, but will have a grainy or curdling appearance which cannot be overcome with continuous boiling. Starch should be the first of the ingredients dissolved. It is vitally important that this be done thoroughly, or, when the liquid is boiled any undissolved lumps or starch will become hard with the application of heat and will not dissolve, which will result in a lumpy solution, containing insufficient starch.

Glazed yarns are used for many purposes, among those: the electrical trade, broom twine, mattress twine, wrapping twine, sewing threads for shoe trade, artificial leather trade, fancy lace threads, rope trade, and there is probably a score of other outlets too numerous to mention. Different counts, finish and grades of yarn are required in almost every outlet, for instance, mattress twine must be made of a very good grade of cotton, with light twist, highly glazed, and must be soft and pliable. While wrapping twines usually are made from a low grade cotton, but must have a very high glaze and pronounced stiffness. Shoe sewing thread is commonly made from combed yarns, and must have a soft finish and not necessarily a high grade.

The usual spinning twist multiple employed on glazed yarns is 4.50. This twist factor allows for a little stretch, enlargement of the yarn and prevents the most usual kinky places in the thread.

One of the biggest uses for polished twine is in wrapping twine, and in polishing and dyeing this twine arises the feature of glazing, for the twine is dyed and glazed in the same bath. These twines are usually of a brilliant color, without fastness, so the dyeing and glazing can be effected by the same solution. The dyes used for this purpose are basic, such as: chrysoidine for yellow and orange; fuchine for red; bismarck brown for brown; methylene blue for blue; methel violet for violet, and others. All these may be mixed together for making compound shades. In using these dyes the following solution is necessary: Dyestuffs, 8 ounces; acetic acid, 5 ounces; water to make one gallon. This dye solution is added to the sizing compound after the latter has been made, and has cooled well be-

low 170 degrees Fah. If a small amount of some fatty acid is added the mass, there is a possibility that the colored sizing will be more uniform in shade. Soap is not desirable in such a mixture, for, when the acetic acid of the color solution comes in contact with the soap, a decomposition takes place setting free a liquid fatty acid that impairs the luster of the thread. This dyeing and glazing is effected successfully only after careful experience and knowledge of the chemical properties of the various ingredients, but when carried out correctly a highly glazed yarn is made, for which an expensive profitable price is obtained.

Ensign Mills Give Option to Merger Interests

C. W. Ensign, vice-president of the Ensign Cotton Mills, of Forsythe, Ga., has confirmed a report that Flint & Co., Inc., of New York, has obtained an option on the three mills owned by the Ensign interests.

Speaking of the proposed merger of 100 or more carded yarn mills by Flint & Co., Mr. Ensign said that he had known of the plan of this merger for a number of months and had gone into the proposition very thoroughly.

"I felt confident that the merger would be consummated successfully," said Mr. Ensign. "The carded yarn industry is made up of 300 or more units manufacturing cotton yarn, which is largely a semi-finished product. Practically all of this is going forward to a wide variety of manufacturing establishments scattered over the entire country.

"The greatest difficulty facing the carded yarn mills at present is the lack of standardization and duplication in the many plants.

"The consolidation, if successful, will be able to thoroughly standardize these products and overcome all unnecessary duplication, thereby saving a great deal in the cost of production. This saving would be reflected to the consumer, who in turn could manufacture his product on a better basis and be better enabled to compete in domestic and foreign markets."

The consolidation, if carried out under the present plan, Mr. Ensign stated, would not affect the operation of the plants.

Have You Gotten Your "Bonus?"

Every former service man who has not applied for his adjusted compensation ought to do so at once. The time limit for this is January 1, 1928. After that date it will be impossible to secure compensation. This is popularly known as the "bonus," and strange as it may sound, there are some Legionnaires who have not yet applied for theirs. It is yours for the asking. If you were in the Army for 18 months or such a manner the bonus will amount to a paid up insurance policy of about \$1,500, available in 20 years. That is not to be laughed at when it can be had simply for the asking.—Reprint from American Legion page of Gastonia Gazette.

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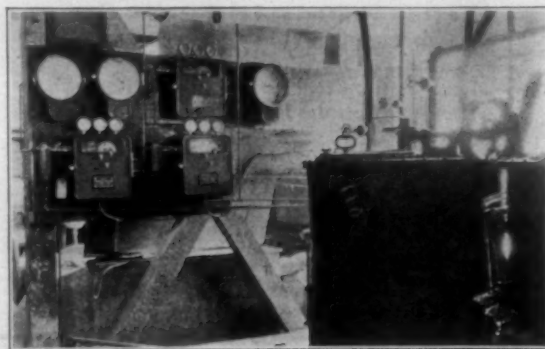
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Boiling Out Cotton Piece Goods

(Continued from Page 14)

as channeling, and is very detrimental to the securing of a uniform boil-out, for when channels exist, the great bulk of the liquor will go through these rather than penetrate through the cloth.

The amount of caustic which should be used to secure a good boil varies somewhat with the character of the goods themselves, as well as the type of kier employed, particularly with reference to its circulating system. In general it may be said to vary from two to five percent, figured on the weight of the fabric.

The amount of liquor in the kier should be sufficient to thoroughly saturate the goods with enough excess for proper circulating purposes. To help out in this direction the goods are sometimes run through a kier liquor before they are put into the kier.

An excessive quantity of liquor should be avoided, as it has some tendency to cause the goods to tangle. The amount of liquor per hundred pounds of goods varies considerably under different conditions, but is usually in the neighborhood of thirty to forty gallons. One of the principal factors to consider in this connection is whether the goods are heated by live steam or by indirect contact with steam. In the former case, of course, allowance should be made for the condensation which will occur.

The water used in the kier boiling should be soft in order to avoid the formation of insoluble soaps which are very difficult to remove. Great care should be taken with the water supply to keep it as free as possible from all impurities. Many a bad case of trouble in the bleaching has been eliminated by proper treatment of the water being used.

It is often claimed that the reason some bleacheries, operating under practically identical conditions as other bleacheries, are able to produce better work in shorter time is that the water which they have available is soft and pure, or if impurities are present they are of such a nature as to help out rather than to retard as to help out rather than to retard the boiling-out and scouring process.

Types of Kiers.

Kiers are of two general types, the open kier and the closed kier. The open kier is not very widely used today on account of the danger of tendering the goods through contact of the lye liquor with oxygen of the atmosphere except that a modified form of open kier is more or less used in connection with cotton and artificial silk bleaching.

The usual kier in use today is the closed or pressure type. This is essentially a steel boiler in which the yarn or cloth is packed and boiled with the alkaline liquor. Many improvements have been made in kier design and construction during the last half century, most of them having to do with methods of circulation and permeation of the liquor through the goods, for the essential design remains practically unchanged

as far as the shell of the kier itself is concerned.

This shell is usually placed with its axis vertically, having a removable top which during boiling is kept closed by a cast iron cover. Since kier, in outside appearance at least, are all substantially the same today, the main difference in appearance being due to the various types of circulating systems with which they are equipped, it would seem logical to classify kiers under this heading.

Kiers may be classified either by reference to the means used to heat the liquor or according to the type of circulating system used.

Classified according to the methods of heating we have:

1. Heating by direct steam within kier.
2. Heating by indirect steam within kier.
3. Heating by steam chest located outside of the kier.

According to circulating system they could be classified as follows:

1. Induced by energy in steam.
 2. Induced by mechanical group.
- Circulation and heating by the use of the direct energy of the steam allows a less complicated construction with consequent low operating and maintenance cost.

Circulation by means of mechanical pump involves heating either in the bottom of the kier or outside. The liquor in this case is drawn from the bottom of the kier and circulated by means of a pump through a heater maintained at the proper temperature by steam. This method necessitates a rather complicated system of piping and valves together with pumps, motors and heaters all of which add to operating expense.

Conclusion.

The problem of kier boiling is fairly simple and consists fundamentally in merely lifting a small volume of liquor per minute from the bottom of the kier and spraying it over the top of the goods. The kier of course, must be heated up to approximately 250 deg. Fahr. (121 deg. Cent.) and maintained at that temperature throughout the boil. Realizing the simplicity of the work, to be done, most of the engineering development along this line has been toward a simplification of the circulating equipment. Various systems are in vogue, one of the most satisfactory combining a scientific inspirator with an automatically controlled steam valve which governs the temperature as well as the circulation of the kier. By carefully adjusting the component parts, the correct amount of steam can be introduced.

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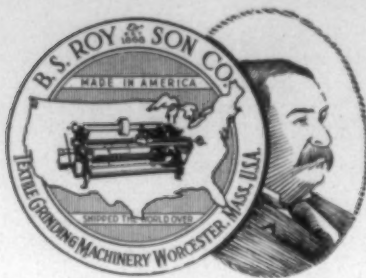
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Aids to Weaving Rayon On Northrop Looms

(Continued from Page 12)

Rayon does not have the elasticity of other yarns and every time it is stretched a shiner appears in the cloth.

"Rayon is an attempt to duplicate chemical and mechanical processes the fiber spun by the silkworm.

"In luster of the yarn, the processes are a success. In elasticity and strength, the product of the silkworm has not been equalled.

"Until the chemists find a way to secure elasticity, weavers and those who handle rayon in its preparatory processes must do their best to prevent the uneven strains that cause the shiners."

Final Crop Estimate Is 12,789,000 Bales

Washington, Dec. 8.—Cotton production this year was 12,789,000, equivalent 500-pound bales, the Department of Agriculture announced today in its final estimate of the season December 8.

A month ago the crop was estimated at 12,842,000 bales. Last year's crop was 17,977,374 bales.

The estimated yield per acre and total production by States follow:

Virginia, yield 230 pounds and production 32,000 bales.

North Carolina, 237 and 857,000.

South Carolina, 145 and 735,000.

Georgia, 154 and 1,100,000.

Florida, 122 and 17,000.

Missouri, 177 and 104,000.

Tennessee, 175 and 345,000.

Alabama, 178 and 1,200,000.

Mississippi, 192 and 1,340,000.

Louisiana, 167 and 545,000.

Texas, 126 and 4,280,000.

Oklahoma, 138 and 990,000.

Arkansas, 154 and 980,000.

New Mexico, 352 and 70,000.

Arizona, 325 and 93,000.

California, 352 and 94,000.

All other States, 166 and 7,000.

Lower California, old Mexico (not included in United States total), 217 and 50,000.

The December revised estimates of the area of cotton for harvest in 1927 was announced as 40,168,000 acres compared with 47,987,000 acres in 1926 and 40,932,000 acres, the five-year average 1922-26.

The abandonment of acreage is estimated at 4.6 per cent of the estimated acreage in cotton July 1 compared with an abandonment after June 25 or 3.4 per cent in 1926 and 3.5 per cent, the ten-year average 1917-26.

The total yield of lint cotton per acre on the area for harvest 1926; 155.8 the five-year average 1922-26 and 156.3 the ten-year average 1917-26.

The acreage left for harvest and the percentage of abandonment after July 1 were:

Virginia, left for harvest 67,000 acres; abandonment 2.0 per cent.

North Carolina, 1,727,000 and 1.2.

South Carolina, 2,421,000 and 4.0.

Georgia, 3,412,000 and 2.5.

Florida, 66,000 acres and 3.0.

Missouri, 281,000 and 4.5.

Tennessee, 943,000 and 2.0.

Alabama, 3,225,000 and 1.5.

Mississippi, 3,338,000 and 2.0.
Louisiana, 1,560,000 and 3.0.
Texas, 16,270,000 and 4.0.
Oklahoma, 3,433,000 and 18.0.
Arkansas, 3,045,000 and 3.0.
New Mexico, 95,000 and 5.0.
Arizona, 137,000 and 1.0.
California, 128,000 and 1.5.
All other States, 20,000 and 5.0.
Lower California, 110,000 acres.

The estimated crop, 2,789,000 bales, at the November 15 farm price of 20 cents a pound would make the value of this year's crop for lint alone \$1,223,705,400, or over two hundred million dollars more than the lint of last year's record crop. Inclusion of the value of cotton seed and linter cotton would increase the total value of this year's crop.

Expressed in bales, this year's crop is 12,789,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, each of which would contain 474.4 pounds of lint and 21.6 pounds of bagging and ties. Last year's crop was 17,977,374 equivalent 500-pound bales, so that production this year is more than 5,000,000 bales smaller.

Of this year's crop there had been ginned prior to December 1, the Census Bureau announced, a total of 11,742,806 running bales. This is approximately 91.9 per cent of the crop as compared with 81.5 per cent ginned to December 1, last year, and 86 per cent in 1925.

The production is slightly smaller than indicated a month ago. A revision of the area of cotton for harvest placed that figure at 40,168,000 acres, which is 458,000 acres less than the area used in calculation of the crop a month ago and 1,944,000 acres, or 4.6 per cent less than the area in cultivation on July 1.

The indicated acre yield on December 1 was 152.3 pounds as compared with 151.2 pounds a month ago and 182.6 pounds harvested last year.

Nelson Stresses Textile Industry Opportunities

Never before in the history of America have more opportunities been offered to young men of the South than are available today for any who desire to enter the textile industry, says Prof. Thomas Nelson, head of Textile School of North Carolina State College.

Prof. Nelson came here from Lancashire, England, his home, in 1901 as an instructor in weaving and designing. He was placed in charge of the school in 1906 and has held the position ever since.

Today the school is the largest textile one in the South and probably the largest cotton manufacturing school in America, for here come students from all over the world.

But way back in 1901 Prof. Nelson at Lancashire was discouraged by his friends from coming South if he wished to continue in textile work for he was told by English textile men that the South could never be a great cotton manufacturing center.

They gave two reasons, first, the climate's dryness, lack of humidity, made it impossible to manufacture anything except coarse yarns, and second, the lack of skilled labor was

a handicap that could never be overcome.

But today Prof. Nelson, and looking ahead into 1928 sees and knows otherwise—and better. The use of humidifiers in the cotton mills has overcome the lack of climate's humidity and there is an added advantage which Northern mills do not now have, he says: cleanliness of operatives, an essential for manufacture of good cloth. Many foreigners in the North neither practice cleanliness nor take to education on the subject.

The textile industry in the Carolinas will reach the highest state of development in 1928 known in history, is his statement for the new year.

"With each step in the advance, there is afforded new and better opportunities for technically trained men whose education has been properly adapted to the improved types of manufacturing," he says, adding that: "With wonderful resources, scarcely yet touched; with an ample supply of the highest type of employees; in the midst of the cotton belt, eliminating the enormous cost of transportation, and with an abundant food supply to sustain the operatives, it is certain that within the next few decades, the Southern States will stand forth as the greatest industrial area on earth. The young men of today are the ones who will be the leaders in this coming development."

So Prof. Nelson has lived to see his English associates' statement to be erroneous, to see that the South possesses peculiar advantages in the way of climate for cotton manufacturing and that its people—of Anglo-Saxon stock, are better adapted to the work of weaving of better grades of cloth than are the operatives employed in the New England mills.

Speaking of the textile industry in North Carolina and the South, Prof. Nelson says that a few years ago only a small part of the production consisted of fancy goods, but today the Tar Heel State finds not only fancy goods being made but a considerable diversification of products.

The diversification, as the State enters the New Year, includes silk goods, rayon fabrics, huck and terry towels, table damask, cotton and woolen blankets, novelty bed spreads, fancy shirtings, dress fabrics, outing flannels, ratine fabrics, broadcloth, axminster carpets, plushes and velours, upholstery goods, print cloth, sheeting, sateen, pajamas check, drill, denim, bags, yarn and cloth rugs, webbing tape rope twill, also knitted fabrics of all kinds.

When Prof. Nelson left England after a thorough training in cotton manufacturing, stopped at Lowell, Mass., where he studied at the textile school there. Then he came to North Carolina and here he has been even since.

Ocean Cotton Freight Rates

Houston, Texas. — Ocean freight rates on cotton have reached the lowest levels in several years, with rates in most cases low or lower than prevailed before British coal

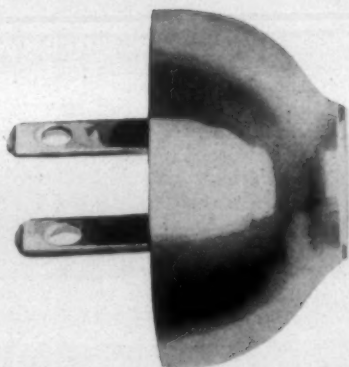
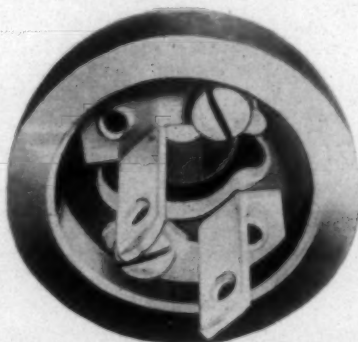
strike caused shortage in tonnage and sharp upturn in rates. Reduction of five cents a 100 pounds was made Friday in rate to Barcelona, the new Barcelona basis for high-density cotton being 55 cents a 100 pounds and effective through January.

Genoa rates now are about the same as four years ago.

New Unbreakable Plug Frames

A new type of unbreakable attachment plug made of rubber is announced by the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company, 611-12th street, Milwaukee, Wis.

This rubber plug is not only unbreakable but will not mar floor or furniture. It should be of interest to factories, repair shops and other users of small motor driven tools as well as users of other electrical appliances because impact on ce-



ment or wood floors will not harm the plug or the floor.

The plug is made of a high grade of rubber and is very light in weight. The terminals are fastened in a bakelite strip firmly embedded in the rubber base. Rivets and anchor construction hold the terminals to the bakelite and keeps them from turning. Staked screws prevent loss and save time in wiring.

When the plug is used with rubber cord it is exceptionally easy to apply a strain relief to relieve the strain between cord and plug. A small dab of ordinary rubber cement placed between the two, holds them firmly and permanently together.

It will be remembered that Cutler-Hammer was the first to develop the unbreakable type of attachment plug. Their famous "Dreadnaught" cap is still widely used today. It is expected that this new unbreakable rubber cap will meet even greater favor than the steel dreadnaught.



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The Business Trend Since 1921

(Continued from Page 8)

which more than three billion is residential. A stable efficient construction industry is fundamental to other business, for lumber, iron and steel products, brick, cement, and other building materials are produced in every section of the country. An upward or downward swing carries lines with it.

The new Division of Building and Housing in the Department of Commerce has co-operated with the industry in programs to distribute building activity more evenly throughout the year, and eliminate waste, by such means as formulating uniform modern building code requirements; simplifying dimensional varieties of more than forty different building materials; better construction statistics; city planning and zoning measures which help stabilize property values and put a premium on sound construction; improved standard contract forms; and encouragement of home ownership.

The Bureau of Standards, Census, Mines, and Patents are well known to industry throughout the country and the advances made in each of these units in close cooperation with their respective contacts have contributed notably to the improvement of that intelligence service, which must continue to be an indispensable factor in the progress that has been achieved by American industry during these eventful years.

New Bedford Cuts Production 30%

New Bedford, Mass.—Curtailment of production in this center is approximately 30 per cent, the most extensive in the past year, and a half. This condition exists because the replacement value of cotton will not permit the taking of orders on the present basis of prices and, unless conditions improve in this respect, additional curtailment is sure to follow. Manufacturers in general are of the opinion they will not carry the load of the market, and the trimming of production to meet the demand is fairly under way.

This attitude is taken in the face of quite heavy offerings in the way of business, sufficient to carry mills through the next three months, if manufacturers were willing to accept prices offered. Staple standard goods are bearing the brunt of curtailment. Rayon dobbies are engaged for some time in the future, with jacquard mills having sufficient business to carry them through the next three or four months.

The decision to curtail is best explained in the fact that broadcloth alone, taking the 128 x 68, 4.40, for example, is bid at 16½ to 17½ on the basis of 20 cents for cotton, when 19¼ to 19½ was the price when cotton was 12.75. This is true in many other respects regarding standard staple constructions.

The method of curtailment is the shutting down of machinery in various departments, operating part of the equipment a full-48-hour week.

Thousands of broadcloth looms are idle, and the situation has been met in some cases by dispensing with night shifts.

Mills are generally considered in a more favorable position than a year ago, due to the fact that they have wiped out some indebtedness and disposed of high priced cotton. This advantage is considered worth conserving.—Daily News Record.

Sales and Production in November

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York has issued its statistical report on the production and sale of standard cotton cloth during November. The report covers a period of four weeks.

Production during the month amounted to 321,621,000 yards. This was a decline of 3.08 per cent from production during October. Sales were 193,871,000 yards, or 60.3 per cent of production. Shipments were 286,097,000 yards, or equivalent to 89 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 292,535,000 yards, an increase of 13.8 per cent since November 1st. Unfilled orders on November 30th amounted to 340,221,000 yards, a decline of 21.3 per cent during the month.

Unfilled orders at the end of November were equivalent to more than a month's production, and stocks on hand at the end of the month were substantially less than a month's production, and stocks on hand at the end of the month were substantially less than a month's production at the current rates.

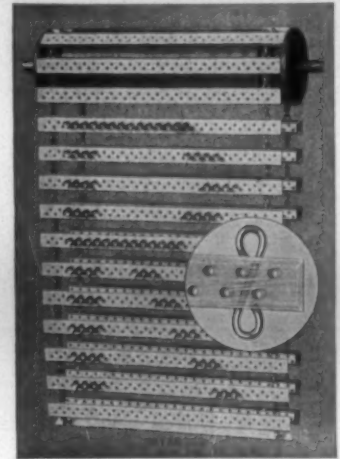
Accurate comparisons cannot be made with other months because additional reports are now received by the Association and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. These consolidated reports present more complete statistical information than has been available hitherto. They include data on the production and sale of upwards of 300 standard cotton cloths and represent a very large part of the total production of these fabrics in the United States.

New Uses of Cotton Being Developed

The Joint Committee on New Uses of Cotton held their fourth meeting at the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, December 6. The following members and auditors were present: E. C. Morse, Cotton-Textile Institute; E. T. Pickard, R. Sklar, H. Ehrmann, and C. W. Schoffstall, Department of Commerce; A. W. Palmer and Dr. B. Youngblood, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. Louise Stanley and Ruth O'Brien, Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Progress was reported on the work being carried on by these various agencies which relates to new and extended uses of cotton. The representatives of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, reported that the survey on

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the current uses of cotton fabrics is nearly completed. The results are being analyzed at the present time. More than 12,000* questionnaires have been sent out in order to gather this material. The Cotton-Textile Institute of New York has cooperated in this and turned over to the Department of Commerce the material on this subject received from its members. This will be included in the report when it is released.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, reported that their studies dealing with the use of cotton baling for raw cotton were progressing satisfactorily and the report will be available within the next few months.

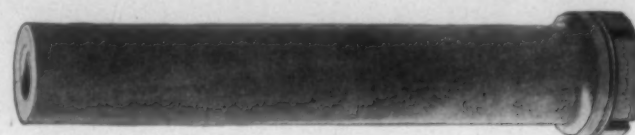
New National Vat Dyes

The National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., announces that as a result of the continued success of its research laboratories, it is now producing three of the fastest colors known to the art of dyeing. These new National types are National Carbanthrene Blue G C D Double Paste, National Carbanthrene Yellow G Double Paste, and National Carbanthrene Black B Double Paste. They are all readily reduced and dissolved with caustic soda and hydrosulfites, and are suitable for application on rayon and cotton in all types of machines.

National Carbanthrene Blue G C D Double Paste produces pure blue shades of exceptional fastness to sunlight, washing, organic acids, perspiration, and cross dyeing; and is highly recommended for all purposes where unusual fastness properties are required, such as shirtings, dress fabrics, embroidery yarns, sewing threads, draperies, and upholstery materials. It will prove of unusual value to the printing trade, being adaptable for both direct and colored discharge printing. This product may be used in the dyeing of silk, producing shades of exceptional fastness to light and washing on this fibre also.

National Carbanthrene Yellow G Double Paste yields pure yellow shades of remarkable fastness on vegetable fibres and rayon. Because of its fastness to washing and chlorine, it is valuable for the dyeing of yarns which are to be used in fabrics that are bleached in the piece. It is highly recommended for both direct and colored discharge printing and for all purposes similar to those mentioned above where unusual fastness properties are required.

National Carbanthrene Black B Double Paste produces a dull green on cotton, linen, and rayon fibres from the usual caustic soda-hydrosulfite vat, which on after-treatment with chlorine changes to a gray to black of excellent fastness to light, washing, organic acids, chlorine, alkali, and cross dyeing. It is recommended for all purposes where in the above-mentioned properties are requisite. When dyed on silk and diazotized with-nitrous acid, it produces grays or blacks of excellent fastness to light and washing.



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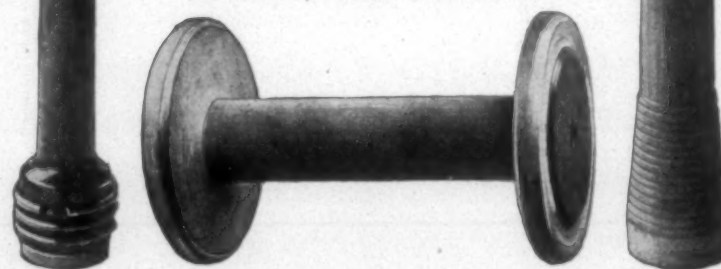
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Grey Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York. — Trading in cotton goods during the week was generally light. After the publication of government crop report and the decline in cotton prices, goods prices were weaker. The uncertainty of the cotton market has caused buyers to further delay prices, although it is believed that there is a large business pending. The report from the Cotton Textile Merchants Association for November showed a decrease in unfilled orders of 21.3 per cent, with sales for the month of 60 per cent of production; a drop of 3.08 per cent in production and an increase of 13.8 per cent in stocks. It is believed that greater curtailment is going to come within a short time as many mills are now considering plans for reducing their output.

Prices on print cloths, sheetings, duck drills, colored goods were irregular and somewhat lower. Denims were steady. Tire fabrics were in slightly better demand.

Trading in print cloths was generally quiet, but a few houses said they had been able to do a fair business, everything considered, paying the current market prices. Bids to shade print cloth prices were declined, with mills seeing no reason to change their position. Some 64x60s sold at 7½ cents, and some 68x72s, 4.75 yard sold at 8½ cents. Bids of three-quarters on each of these received no attention. There had been a fair business, in 80 squares, 4.00 yard for next month, at 10½ cents, with bids of one-half being turned down. For 72x76s, 4.25 yard, 10 was reported, with some holding for one-eighth higher. One report, in connection with the 64x60s was that 7½ had been paid for some for the first quarter of the year. A few said they had sold spots, in bale-lots, at 8 cents.

In sheetings there was business in 40 squares, 6.15 yard at 5½ net, and some have declined this figure. One house reported it had sold the 40 squares count at 6 net. For 36-inch, 5.00 yard, 7½ net was paid; 5.50 yard at 6½ net; 36-inch, 56 squares, 4.25 yard sold at 9½ net; 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard sold at 8½ net; 40-inch, 2.85 yard had been sold to the rubber trade at 11½ net, with others quoting one-quarter higher; 40-inch, 2.50 yard had sold at 13½ net, with several holding for one-half; 40-inch, 3.60 yard are at 10½ net; 40-inch, 3.75 yard at 9 net.

Spots of 40-inch, 72x68, 3.50 comb-law sold at 11 cents; some spots of 40-inch, 80x80, 9.00 yard sold at 12½ cents. Voiles conversation included references to reports that one of the New Bedford mills had recently sold a substantial yardage, of different qualities, at prices ranging from 10 to 10½ cents. Nothing new was heard, however, in regard to the standard makes which have been sought in a tentative way this week. Generally, the market had all the appearances of continued quietness. Some 60x44 so-called

rayon alpacas, foreign rayon, were reported in second hands at slightly under the mill quotations. One center, after taking some business at 14½ cents, commenced to quote five-eighths.

Most sellers tried to maintain the firmer tone in carded broad-cloths which followed the increased activity of earlier in the week. One of the largest centers was advising that its output for the balance of December had been pretty well taken up on all three of the popular constructions. While a number were asking 9½ or more for the feeler-motion 80x60s, even money was again reported at the close. For the 90x60 carded, 10 to 10½, and for the 100x60, 10½ to seven-eighths had been the last heard. On 112x60 carded, 12½ to three-quarters.

There has continued to be a moderate amount of checking up of tire fabric quotations. A number of tire makers have shown a preference for some of the cheaper qualities intended for second grade tires. On these qualities moderately lower than average prices have applied, compared with 1 1-16-inch staple grades.

In the Fall River print cloth market the volume of sales continued small, totaling approximately 35,000 to 40,000 pieces. Inquiry was reported heavier than usual during this period, although it failed to develop into business. Prices were not up to the ideals of mills and indications point toward extensive curtailments in the near future. On the basis of present prices mills are not interested in future business.

Fair trading was reported in 25-inch 52x44, 11 at 4½ and 25-inch 48x32, 14.75 at 3½. Wide numbers continued quiet, light sales of 38½-inch 60x48, 6.25 reported at 7, and 38½-inch 44x40, 8.20 at 5½. Trading was noted in 31-inch 64x100, 4.20 four-leaf twills, but the volume was small.

The usual 36-inch business developed with fair sales of 44x36 at 5½, 40x36 at 5½, and 32x38 at 3½. There was very little future business offered in this category and curtailment in the print cloth division continues to gain.

Sateens enjoyed a fair call and some business to run through the early months of next year was placed.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	6½
Print cloths, 38-in., 64x60s.	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray g'ds., 38½-in., 64x64s.	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	10½
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	12½
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd., 56x60s	10½
Brown sheetings, stand.	13½
Tickings, 8-oz.	23 a24
Denims	19
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10½
Kid finished cambrics.	8½a 9½
Dress gingham	16½a 18½
Standard prints	8½

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market made little progress during the week. The weaker trend in cotton after the publication of the crop estimate added further uncertainty of the situation. Buyers were not interested in covering except for their most pressing needs and were inclined to shop diligently for the small lots which they wanted. They continued to make offers at prices considerably lower than spinners would accept. Spinners generally made no change in their quotations and believe that present prices are already lower than the situation warrants.

Toward the close of the week, there was some indication that an improving market may develop within a short time. Yarn men here point out the buying of yarns for many weeks has been held to the minimum, while goods sales have been large enough to require much more yarn than has been purchased mainly because buyers have lacked confidence in yarn values to cover their forward needs. This should mean that more settled conditions in the cotton market should bring a good volume of yarn buying into sight. With the last Government cotton forecast for this season now over, both buyers and sellers are expectant of a somewhat livelier tone of trading between now and the end of the year. There has been undoubtedly a sizable volume of business held up pending the outcome of the final report and in many cases this business will materialize soon.

On the other hand, some consumers appear to be so hard pressed for business that little interest in the yarn market will be apparent until the arrival of additional goods orders. In this respect a letter received by a salesman here from a large towel manufacturer acknowledging receipt of an order carried a few lines on how badly off they were for additional business. There are many firms in other yarn consuming trades in a similar position according to reports received here.

There has been little business to speak of during the past week. A few sales of 50,000 pound lots for January-February shipment have reported, although orders and deliveries of this character are by far in the minority. Not all spinners are said to be willing to take on large orders for future delivery at current prices; nevertheless there are enough of them to accept business of this character from the few consumers who are willing at this time to operate ahead.

Southern Two-ply Chain Warps

8s	31
10s	31½
12s	32½

16s	34
20s	36
24s	39
26s	40
30s	41½
40s	50
40s ex.	54
50s	64

Southern Two-ply Skeins.

8s	31
10s	31½
12s	32
14s	33
16s	34
20s	36
24s	39
30s	41½
36s	48
40s	50
40s ex.	54
50s	63
60s	73

Tinged Carpet, 3 and 4-ply.

White Carpet, 3 and 4-ply.

8s	32
10s	33
12s	34
16s	35
20s	37

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s	31½
12s	32½
14s	33½
16s	34
20s	36
24s	38
26s	39
30s	42
40s	50

Southern Single Skeins.

6s	31
8s	31
10s	31½
12s	32
14s	33
16s	34
20s	36½
22s	36
24s	38
26s	40
30s	41½

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	31
10s	31½
12s	32
14s	32½
16s	33
20s	34½
24s	35
26s	36
28s	37
30s*	37½
30s	39½
40s	52½

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, etc.—Two-ply

16s	48
20s	50
30s	58
36s	63
40s	69
50s	74
60s	82
70s	95
80s	1.05

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	41
12s	42
14s	43
18s	44
20s	45
22s	46
24s	49
26s	51
28s	53
32s	55
34s	56
36s	59
38s	61
40s	62
50s	73
60s	82
70s	95

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread-twist Skeins—Two-ply.

20s	47
22s	48
24s	49
30s	53
36s	59
40s	69
45s	80
50s	82



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Wanted

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Position Wanted

As cotton carder or spinner. Thoroughly competent with good references. Address V. T., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Experienced dyestuff salesman for Southern territory. Preferably one having working knowledge of soluble oils, softeners, etc. Will only consider those who have acquaintance with Southern mills. Address B. A. E., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

Cell Driers. One 39 cells 50" each; one 7 cells 96" each. Address G. N. O., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

Sjostrom 48" Cooling Machine. Equipped with atomizer. Address W. D. L., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted

By cotton mill superintendent of long, successful experience. Address B. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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